ANCHE MARCONI CREDEVA NEGLI EXTRATERRESTRI

di Pietro Cimatti

È PREISTORICO pensare all'uomo come al solo abitatore intelligente dell'universo, e un universo immenso e nello stesso tempo in espansione, la cui infinità aumenta vertiginosamente. Se ci si bada, non sono i razzi con i quali l'uomo tenta di catturare nuovi spazi per la sua utilità, bensì è la radio, con cui sonda l'etere alla ricerca di « risposte intelligenti » alle sue domande, lo strumento d'indagine più rivoluzionaria, più civile. I « radiotelescopi » terrestri sono continuamente in attesa, da qualche anno, di messaggi decifrabili provenienti da altri mondi abitati. Nessuno scienziato che conti ha più dubbi: se molte stelle hanno pianeti simili alla Terra, se i sistemi planetari sono anzi « estremamente abbondanti », come scrive il geochimico americano Harrison Brown, « si può concludere che l'uomo non è solo, che altri esseri viventi devono occupare centinaia e forse migliaia di astri all'interno della nostra galassia. « Il resto dell'universo, per ora, non ci interessa.

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Amore memorabile dell'antiromantico

« Tempi memorabili » è uno spezzone, gonfiato editorialmente fino alla dimensione minima del libro, della produzione intimista (è stata anche definita « esistenziale ») di Carlo Cassola, divenuto noto al gran pubblico per quel « La ragazza di Bube » che lo scrittore toscano ha poi rifiutato perfino con acredine autolesionista per i suoi contenuti romantico-ideologici. Da qualche anno Cassola è tornato, nella pienezza dei mezzi stilistici, alla vocazione giovanile raccolta di recente nel volume « La visita », cioè al romanzo o racconto d'ambiente provinciale, povero d'intreccio esteriore, disadorno nel linguaggio, con pochi personaggi emblematici della condizione umana meno romanzesca, in genere una coppia analizzata nel momento cruciale dell'amore.

I due personaggi di « Tempi memorabili » sono Fausto e Anna, due quindicenni stile Anni Trenta che hanno lo stesso nome dei protagonisti del romanzo con cui Cassola esordì nel 1952, dopo un rodaggio decennale di racconti più o meno lunghi, fra cui il magnifico « Il taglio del bosco ». Fausto è un nome che ritorna costantemente, come l'alter ego dell'autore, il personaggio nel quale proietta e romanza le sue esperienze. Anche Anna è un nome che si ritrova spesso; essa è la personificazione della donna dolce, misteriosa, remissiva e come destinata a soffrire, la quale lacera la corazza solitaria e scontrosa dell'uomo di Cassola, un uomo che non sa amare, che come dicono i titoli ha « Un cuore arido », è « Il cacciatore » irrequieto e chiuso nel suo doloroso egoismo di adulto incompiuto. Fausto e Anna di « Tempi memorabili », sbalzati rispetto al resto della compagnia di coetanei con i quali vivono un mese al mare nell'età della grande metamorfosi tra infanzia e adolescenza, sono i personaggi tipici di Cassola alle loro origini, sono come gli antefatti per-

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« Tra non molto — scrive l'inglese Arthur Clarke — attraverso uno sfondo di rumori cosmici — sibili e crepitii di stelle che esplodono e di galassie che si scontrano — sentiremo filtrare quei deboli, ritmici battiti che sono la voce dell'intelligenza. Dapprima sapremo soltanto (soltanto!) che esistono nell'universo altre menti oltre le nostre; più tardi impareremo a interpretare quei segnali. Alcuni di essi porteranno delle figure, l'equivalente della telegrafia a immagini, o della televisione. Un giorno, forse non più lontano, qualche schermo a raggi catodici ci mostrerà figure provenienti da un altro mondo ». Non si tratta di fantasie avveniristiche: dopo la lettura di « Non siamo soli » di Walter Sullivan, scienziato e divulgatore di fama mondiale, tutto ciò che poteva sembrare sogno di poeti ci appare fatto invece della sostanza palpabile della realtà. Sullivan non si lancia in ipotesi, non fa romanzo: ricostruisce invece l'intera storia della civiltà scientifica umana, fino alle ultime conquiste e alle ultime rivoluzionarie ipotesi galattiche: la conclusione viene avanti da sola, suggerita con signorile distacco: nell'universo non siamo soli, e tra poco lo proveremo. Non solo, altri lo proveranno a noi. (Garzanti, pagg. 330, L. 3200).

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Il mese a Marina di Cecina è breve: poi Fausto riparte senza aver detto niente ad Anna, portando però con sé un dono nuovo, sconvolgente, la consapevolezza dell'amore come « apertura », come conoscenza del mondo. Non è più un bambino, è un uomo. Iniziato con l'arrivo in treno, il racconto si conclude con la partenza verso la campagna e l'autunno. (Einaudi, pag. 90, L. 1000).

Pietro Cimatti

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COLLAPSE OF TREATY NEGOTIATIONS NEAR

REDS NOW MIND OWN BUSINESS MARTEN TELLS INVESTIGATORS

Preached World-Wide Revolution Only During First Months of Its Existence, He Avers

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Soviet Russia, transformed by assured success of its leadership at home, is no longer fired by the stationary zeal which led its agents and emissaries during the first months of its existence to preach world-wide revolution, Ludwig Martens, self-styled ambassador from that country, told a senate committee today.

Was Defensive Manner Only

The soviet republic at present, Martens said, "does not care what kind of government other people have," and has indulged in general revolutionary propaganda only "when it was on the defensive, and hard pressed by nations which had armies in the field against it."

Today, because it is "strong enough to fight the world," it has abandoned, he added, "principles first promulgated to the effect that it can be maintained only by destruction of other governments which recognize property rights and capitalistic organizations."

These statements Martens made under oath in response to questions from Chairman Moses and Senator Borah, Idaho. Senator Borah shot him query after query, repeating reported manifestos of the soviet Russian republic which called on revolutionary elements everywhere to organize working men to revolt against organized government and demanding to know is every soviet supporter was not bound to work for destruction of all governments recognizing capital. Martens met him with quick denials.

Revolutionary Conditions American

Martens denied all connection with revolutionary movements in the United States, though admitting some knowledge of them. He said they were "purely American, arising out of American conditions," and as soviet agent he had not helped or financed them or their followers. He had instructions, he said, to stay clear of interference with American affairs. All of his publicity efforts were devoted to explaining the soviet system to the end that America would allow its recognition as the established government in Russia and were not to extend it in the United States.

When the committee demanded copies of governmental instructions, former Senator Hardwick of Georgia, attorney for the soviet bureau, argued that to give them might disclose the "code" in which the soviet foreign office corresponds with Martens, which should be entitled to immunity, but promised, notwithstanding, to furnish them. An adjournment was taken until Thursday, partly to let Martens examine his records.

Has Rich Gold Supply

Martens said that the soviet government had $450,000,000 or $500,000,000 in gold to spend in foreign trade, stating that there was "little or no gold in the hands of private banks or individuals" and that about 1,000 American concerns were ready to sell it goods.

Much of Martens' testimony was by a written statement, though he was interrupted constantly in its reading by questions.

U. S. To Recognize Armenian Republic Wallace Declares

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

PARIS, Jan. 26—At the afternoon session of the council of ambassadors, which takes the place of the supreme council, the American ambassador, Hugh C. Wallace, announced that the United States had decided to recognize the republic of Armenia, the boundaries of which will be defined by the Turkish treaty, and had also considered and approved the scheme to break up German ships for distribution among the allies.

It had previously been agreed that Italy and France, in consideration of the fact that they were unable to build during the war, should keep five cruisers apiece. Subsequently a provision of the treaty of Versailles was discovered specifying that such vessels must be dismantled. Italy and France wished to keep them in tact, but the council ruled that the provision must be observed. The next meeting will be held February 2.

Not Active In Conference

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26—The almost complete withdrawal of the United States from world negotiations now going on in Paris, was said in diplomatic circles today to be evidenced by America's attendance at today's meeting of the council of ambassadors at Paris, purely as a witness and by this nation's absence at the first meeting of the governing body of the International Labor office.

Officials at the state department explained that Ambassador Wallace was sitting in the ambassador's meeting as a matter of courtesy and of record and that the United States could not occupy a place in the labor body until ratification of the peace treaty.

RAILWAY IS SOLD

MARTINEZ, Cal., Jan. 26.—Under a re-organization agreement recently made the Oakland, Antioch and Eastern railway was today sold to H. A. Mitchell, its general manager, for $1,300,000. It is to be known hereafter as the San Francisco and Sacramento railway. Stock will be reapportioned among the old stockholders.

Mystery Signals Puzzle World Of Wireless; Seeking Solution

LONDON, Jan. 27.—Interruptions of the Marconi wireless instruments by mysterious signals are referred to in The Daily Mail today and discussed by Marconi in an interview.

"We occasionally get queer sounds and indications, which might come from somewhere outside the earth," said Marconi. The Morse signal letters occur with much greater frequency than others but we have never picked up anything that could be translated.

"The fact that the signals have occurred simultaneously at New York and London, with identical intensity, seems to indicate they must have originated at a very great distance. We have not the slightest proof of their origin. They might be due to some natural disturbances at a great distance, for instance, an eruption of the sun, causing electrical disturbances."

Asked if possibly attempts were being made by any planet to communicate, Marconi said:

"I would not rule out the possibility of this but there is not proof. We must investigate the matter much more thoroughly before we venture upon an explanation."

Gompers Beaten In Union Where He First Served

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Feedration of Labor, was defeated today in the election of delegates to the Cigarmakers' International union convention held by Local No. 144, the organization to which he has belonged 40 years.

Morris Brown, one of the elected delegates, said tonight he believed the defeat of Mr. Gompers was due to the influence of younger men. "They are progressive," he said, "and believe Mr. Gompers is too conservative."

Mr. Gompers will be 70 years old tomorrow.

CHURCH MEMBERSHIP SHOWS 3,000,000 GAIN SINCE 1916 CENSUS

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—America's churches have gained nearly three million members since the last church census in 1916, but there has been a marked decrease in the number of Sunday schools and Sunday school pupils, according to "the year book of the churches," to be issued tomorrow by the federal council of the Churches of Christ in America.

The total church membership has increased 2,779,667, the announcement says, with an increase of 3,519 ministers and 5,350 church organizations. The total churches is now 233,834. There are 195,51. ministers, priests and rabbis, with 34,709,521 members of their organizations. The decrease in Sunday school membership is estimated at more than 3,500,000.

The total Protestant church membership is given at 25,980,456 and the Roman Catholic figures at 17,548,324. It is explained that the Protestant figures include only adult communicant members of a family, while the Roman Catholic statistics represent the entire family. Estimating four persons to a family the Protestant constituency would be more than 50,000,000, the book says.

An estimate of members of Jewish synagogues is 260,000 and the two Mormon bodies report a membership of 494,388.

The largest Protestant body reporting was the Methodist Episcopal church with 4,175,502 members and the smallest, the Primative Friends, with 50 members and two ministers. The national Baptist convention (colored) is the second largest Protestant organization, with 2,938,579.

MAKE OVERTURES FOR PEACE WITH SONORA YAQUIS

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

DOUGLAS, Ariz., Jan. 26.—General Juan Rios, chief of military operations in Sonora; Generals Juan Torres and Francisco R. Manzo and Colonel Eduardo C. Garcia, chief-of-staff, held a meeting with several of the war chiefs of the Yaqui Indian tribe at Oroz Sunday, January 18, and began negotiations for a treaty of peace between the Mexican government and the tribe. The first meeting was indefinite but the evident willingness of the Indians to abandon the warpath has caused the press of Sonora to express the hope that negotiations will be concluded at meetings which are to be held in the near future.

General Manzo was named to represent the governor of Sonora at the conferences.

Spread of Influenza Continues Unchecked

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—Deaths from influenza and pneumonia for the 24-hour period ending at 5 o'clock tonight totalled 166. Influenza caused 86 deaths and pneumonia 80. During the same period 1,616 new cases of influenza were reported and 467 new cases of pneumonia.

Believes Crisis Not Yet Reached

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—Despite the decrease in influenza cases reported today, Health Commissioner Copeland was not optimistic over the situation tonight and predicted, from preliminary reports, that there would be at least 3,000 new cases tomorrow. He expressed the opinion, however, that the death toll would not be materially increased. Today's report showed 1,712 cases as against 2,855 reported yesterday.

Another appeal for nurses was issued.

BANKS AIDING IN RELIEF

NEW YORK, Jan. 26—The American relief administration today announced that 800 banks in the United States already are cooperating in the sale of food drafts for the relief of famine threatened sections of south, central and eastern Europe.

GIVE NAMES OF AMERICANS HELD BY BOLSHEVIKI

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

VLADIVOSTOK, Jan. 20.—A list of American Red Cross workers captured by the bolsheviki at Kliuchinskaya station was received here today. It follows:

Dr. W. H. Kingston, Oklahoma; Dr. J. N. Medill, Jaroso, Colorado; Pharmacists W. O. Lowe, number 262 West Seventy-seventh street, New York city, and E. H. Charette, Stockton, California.

News of the capture of the Red Cross men and of seven American railway engineers was received in consular advices reaching here today. These did not give the date of the capture, nor did they make it clear whether the Americans had been captured by supporters of a local uprising against Admiral Kolchak or by bolsheviki advancing from Omsk.

The advices made no mention of any women Red Cross workers. However, American Consul Ray Hansen and 20 others, Red Cross workers and American members of the railway staff, are declared to have escaped and to have reached Irkutsk. The railway men, who included Colonel Blunt, were members of the Stevens commission sent from America to aid in rehabilitating the trans-Siberian railway. Prior to today's advices, no word had been received of Americans near Kliuchinskaya, which is a station on the trans-Siberian line near Taishet, for nearly a month.

The American consular officials and Red Cross officials here are taking steps to ascertain exactly what forces made the capture and to open negotiations for the Americans' release.

Identifies Red Cross Workers

MUSKOGEE, Okla., Jan 26.—The American Red Cross worker captured by the bolsheviki, reported in advices from Vladivostok as "Dr. W. H. Kingston, Oklahoma," is undoubtedly Dr. W. H. Ford of Kingston, Oklahoma, Dr. Claude Thompson, secretary of the Oklahoma State Medical society, said tonight. Dr. Ford was, according to latest reports to the society, a member of a Red Cross expedition in Russia.

WILSON RULING MAKES 3000 PERFECT CASES AGAINST ALIEN REDS

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Approximately 3,000 of the 3,600 aliens arrested during recent roundups of radicals are perfect cases for deportation as a result of Secretary Wilson's decision that the communist and communist labor parties are revolutionary within the meaning of the deportation law, J. D. Hoover, special assistant to Attorney General Palmer, said today.

Such cases are "perfect" he said, in that it will be necessary only for department of justice agents to present the aliens' membership card in either party to make out proof of deportation. In cases of the other 500 or 600 aliens whose membership cards were not seized, Mr. Hoover said, it was believed their membership could be proved.

Deportation hearings and the shipment of the "reds" will be pushed, Mr. Hoover declared. A second, a third and as many other "soviet arks" as are necessary will be made ready.

While about three-fourths of the aliens taken were Russians, many other nationalities were among the number, including Germans, Austrians, Hungarians, Lithuanians, Letts, Finns and Chinese.

The warrant prepared for the arrest of Ludwig Martens, "ambassador" of the Russian soviet government, Mr. Hoover said, would be served when Martens was released by the senate sub-committee investigating bolshevik propaganda.

To Try Bergdoll As Draft Dodger

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—The trial of Grover C. Bergdoll of Philadelphia, alleged draft dodger, now a prisoner on Governor's Island, will begin Friday, it was announced tonight. Captain B. R. Campbell has been assigned by the war department to defend Bergdoll, whose case will be heard before the same board of officers conducting the court martial of Captain Karl W. Detzer.

Bergdoll, a member of a wealthy Philadelphia family, was captured at his home recently after a two years' search.

WILHELMSTRASSE NOW BARRICADED BY NOSKE'S MEN

Attempt on Life of Erzberger Prompts Mobilization to Protect Government Officers—Wounded Man Not in Serious Condition

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

BERLIN, Jan. 26.—Wilhelmstrasse tonight is barricaded and under guard of numerous troops. A patrol of 18 armed automobiles and a half dozen huge motor trucks loaded with armed troops arrived early in the evening, and immediately took up their positions in front of the government building and shut off all traffic from the thoroughfare.

While the government branded the rumors as unfounded, and even ridiculed them, the attempt on Erzberger's life prompted Noske to mobilize the troops to protect government offices.

Has Been Attacked Before

Today's attack was not the first attempt made to kill Erzberger. Last June at Weimar he barely escaped capture by troops who had planned to lynch him. The attack was believed to have been inspired by conservatives and militarists. Erzberger escaped in an automobile and remained in hiding several days.

When the Helfferich-Erzberger trial began, the government assigned two plainclothes men to protect Erzberger. They accompanied him to court, but their presence was objected to by the judge, who ordered that the detectives wait outside.

Erzberger seldom made trips about the city afoot, mostly using his official car, even for very short distances.

Pan-German organs are printing reports of the trial and accompanying the evidence with editorial comment praising Helferich for "exposing" the minister. This morning's session of the trial was the quietest since the suit started a week ago. There was less wrangling by attorneys, and Erzberger was also spared much of the grilling that had marked the previous sessions.

Small Calibre Gun Used

Erzberger had left the court room and was seated in his automobile talking to his attorney. Hirschfeld crept beneath the attorneys arm and was in the automobile when he fired. It is said three shots were fired. The first hit a vest button and glanced off, the second struck Erzberger's watch, while the third bullet entered his shoulder. The bullet had not been extracted this evening, but Erzberger was reported to be resting comfortably.

Erzberger's family physician reiterated after the examination that the wound was not a dangerous one. Hirschfeld comes from the suburb of Steglitz, where his parents live. He acted as a sub-lieutenant throughout the war. Before the shooting Hirschfeld wrote his parents a letter in which he explained he was acting from "patriotic motives." The weapon he used was an old fashioned revolver of small calibre and capable of only short range.

WOBBLY MOTION FOR CHANGE OF VENUE DENIED

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

MONTESANO, Wash., Jan. 26. — The trial of eleven alleged members of the Industrial Workers of the World, charged with murder, in connection with the Armsitice day killings at Centralia, Wash., began here today.

The court overruled a motion for a change of venue and also a motion for a severance of trials as affecting Loren Roberts, one of the defendants. It was maintained by defense counsel that Roberts had made statements prejudicial to other defendants.

Examination of prospective jurors began late in the day. Four hundred and sixty-seven citizens of Grays Harbor county, have been summoned for examination, 92 from a hold-over venire, 300 from a special venire and 75 from a second special venire issued today.

Bolsheviki Report Continued Advance

LONDON, Jan. 26.—"We have occupied Elizabethgrad and continue to advance in a westerly direction," says a communication from bolshevik headquarters at Moscow this evening.

Elizabethgrad is in the government of Kherson, South Russia, on the Balta-Kremenchug railway, about 175 miles northeast of Odessa.

GERMANS THROW STONES

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 26—An enthusiastic reception accorded the allied plebiscite commission at Flensburg, Schleswig-Holstein, today, was marred by German rabble assaulting persons who displayed Danish flags. Numerous stones were thrown by the Germans and a Dane, Admiral Richelieu, is reported to have been among those struck. Many arrests were made.

SERIOUS FOOD RIOTS REPORTED

PRAGUE, Sat., Jan. 24—There have been serious food riots in the Moravian cities of Stanburg, Muglitz and Hohenstadt and troops have been called. Workmen are demanding immediate requisitioning of supplies by the army and their distribution under a workmen's committee. In the Olmutz district the authorities have conceded this demand.

KILL EXPRESS COLLECTOR

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—Otis B. Amidon, collector for the American Express company, was shot and fatally wounded late today by two bandits, who escaped in an automobile with a satchel containing $700. Amidon had just left a store after making a collection when an automobile stopped at the curb and two men jumped out and attacked him. Amidon shot one of the bandits. A wallet containing $5,500 in checks and currency was found in Amidon's pocket.

4-MONTH MILITARY TRAINING PERIOD FOR BOYS FAVORED

Senate Military Committee Approves Army Reorganization Bill, 9 to 5 — All Youths Between 18 and 21 Would Be Obliged to Serve

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Military training for boys between 18 and 21 years was approved today by the senate military committee in ordering, by a vote of 9 to 5, a favorable report to the senate on the army reorganization bill.

The compulsory military training provision which fixes the training at four months, was opposed in the committee by Senator Lenroot, Wisconsin, and Capper, Kansas, republicans, and Senators McKellar of Tennessee, Sheppard of Texas and Kirby of Arkansas, democrats. Senators Wadsworth, New York; Warren, Wyoming; Sutherland, West Virginia; New, Indiana; Frelinghuysen, New Jersey; Knox, Pennsylvania, and Spencer, Missouri, republicans, and Chamberlain, Oregon, and Thomas, Colorado, democrats, supported it. Senator McKellar announced that he would submit a minority report in which several senators are expected to concur.

Disregard Baker Suggestions

As agreed upon, the bill is virtually the same as reported by the sub-committee but is radically different from the reorganization bill submitted by the war department. Besides establishing compulsory military training, the bill provides for establishment of one army to be divided into a citizen army, composed of men who have received compulsory training, a standing army of 280,000 enlisted men and 18,000 officers, and a national guard.

Provision is made that the citizen army can not be called except in case and a declaration of war. To accommodate the reserve force, provision is made for an annual reduction of five per cent in the enlisted strength of the regular army and two per cent in the number of enlisted officers for the first five years. This will mean, Chairman Wadsworth explained, that after five years the regular army will be reduced by 70,000 men and 1,800 officers, which will greatly decrease the cost of maintaining the military establishment.

The bill would also place all youths who have undergone the four months training on the reserve list to be subject to two weeks' training annually. Under an amendment, dependents of such youths during training would receive an allowance the same as now provided under the war risk insurance act.

Provides Under-Secretary of War

Establishment of the office of under-secretary of war, who would be charged with the solution of the great industrial and business problems involved in the procurement of military supplies, is provided.

The bill, Senator Wadsworth said tonight, would reduce military expenditures by approximately one half. Estimates for the war department and the army for this year, he said, are placed at $1,100,000,000. He said he would report the bill to the senate possibly tomorrow.

ARIZONA PUBLISHERS MEET AT NOGALES IN ANNUAL CONVENTION

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

NOGALES, Ariz., Jan. 26—Allen B. Jaynes, publisher of the Tucson Citizen, was acting temporary chairman of the Arizona Daily Newspaper association at the afternoon meeting today. George Kelly of the Douglas International, president of the organization, was unable to attend the convention.

Members attending the convention are G. A. Martin, El Paso Herald; Allen B. Jaynes, Tucson Citizen; C. A. Stauffer, Arizona Republican; S. J. Wolfe, Arizona Gazette; C. M. Arntzen, Tucson Citien; Lawrence Clark, Bisbee Review; James Logue, Douglas Dispatch; H. D. Ross, Jr., Mesa Tribune; J. W. Ross, Mesa Tribune; C. L. Garagi, Tombstone Prospector; Chet Johnson, Nogales Oasis, and H. R. Sisk, Nogales Herald. Seventy-five per cent of the daily newspapers of Arizona were represented at the business meeting of the association.

A reception for the delegates was held at the Santa Cruz club following the afternoon meeting and a banquet, followed by a dance at the club, was given in the evening.

The final meeting of the convention will be held Tuesday afternoon.

REMOVE MEXICAN JUDGE WHO HEARD CASE OF JENKINS

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26—Judge Ferdinando Guzman of the second criminal court at Pueblo, before whom investigations in connection with the case of William O. Jenkins, American consular agent held for ransom were conducted last month, has been removed from office because he tried to make the investigation follow his own personal impressions, instead of according to judicial evidence, Mexico City advices today said. Information in the possession of the state department is said to indicate that Judge Guzman followed the policy plainly indicated by state and federal authorities and his friends in Puebla are complaining that he has been made to bear the onus of the case.

PUBLISHER GETS SENTENCE

TACOMA, Wash., Jan. 26.—Judge E. E. Cushman in federal court here today, sentenced A. Gross, convicted of conspiracy to publish and circulate seditious literature, to 28 months in the federal prison on McNeil Island.

FOREIGN VESSELS CAN HAVE LIQUOR IN PORT, RULING

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26. — Orders requiring liquors on foreign vesels to be sealed while the ships are in United States ports, have been suspended pending a ruling by the attorney general, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Shouse announced today.

The action was regarded here to indicate that the port ban on liquors on foreign ships will be lifted permanently.

The treasury decision rendered some weeks ago, under which it was held that when a foreign vessel reached the three-mile limit all liquors aboard should be sealed and remain so until leaving port, was based on an opinion by the solicitor of the treasury department. A protest was made to the state department by Italy, it being stated that wine was a part of the regular rations of the crews. Other governments are understood to have made informal protests and the matter was referred to the attorney general.

NAVAL AWARD BOARD SLIGHTED ENLISTED MEN SAYS DANIELS

Did Not Award a Single Distinguished Service Medal to Half Million Who Served, He Says

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Secretary Daniels made public a letter to Chairman Hale of the senate sub-committee investigating naval war decoration awards, transmitting a list of awards made to enlisted men by the secretary, without reference to the Knight medal award board. It consists of 12 awards of distinguished service medals, the only instances, Mr. Daniels said, of such awards to enlisted men, and 14 navy cross awards.

Chairman Hale was informed, also, that a list of awards to officers made by direction of the secretary, "without action of the board," was being compiled.

Says Enlisted Men Slighted

Secretary Daniels said that when the report of the board reached him he noticed "that out of a half million men in the naval service during the war, only about 118 enlisted men had been recommended for the navy cross and none had been recommended for the distinguished service medal."

"I knew," the letter said, "that there were reports of brave and heroic action by many enlisted men, as well as by many officers. I directed a study of these reports and as a result directed that distinguished service medals and navy crosses be awarded."

Mr. Daniels recalled his order asking the entire service personnel to report instances of courage or unusual service, and added:

"Many men whose deeds are yet unreported will be rewarded. No final action would be just without the information and recommendations requested from all officers and men."

Citations accompanying the list of awards show that the medals have been awarded not only to men on ships in the war zone, but also to several members of the naval hospital unit which served with the marine brigade in France.

DEMOCRATS AGAIN BLOCK RESOLUTION FOR NAVAL PROBE

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26—Democratic opposition blocked action today on the resolution introduced by Senator Hale, republican, authorizing employment of legal counsel and clerical assistance for the sub-committee investigating naval awards and the navy's conduct of the war.

Senator Hale, chairman of the sub-committee, late today brought the resolution before the senate for the third time with a request for immediate consideration. A threatened democratic filibuster, led by Senators Pittman of Nevada and Walsh of Montant, caused him to withdraw the request with the announcement he would make it again tomorrow.

Secretary Daniels notified Chairman Hale today that it would be more convenient for him to begin his testimony on Friday instead of Thursday and the next session was set for that day.

Kansas Miners Again Strike Says Report

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

TOPEKA, Kas., Jan. 26.—Richard J. Hopkins, attorney general of Kansas, left tonight for Pittsburg, Kansas, to investigate the reported strike of soft coal miners in protest against enactment of the industrial court law. It was stated Mr. Hopkins had instructions to prosecute under the criminal provisions of the new law if it had been violated.

Mr. Hopkins stated that he had only meagre information regarding the strike and that it was impossible to state what action would be taken.

Governor Allen declared that the provisions of the new law would be enforced.

LODGE REFUSAL TO COMPROMISE MAY MEAN END OF ALL DEBATE

Democrats Go Into Conference to Decide Plans for Future Action—Will Reply Today

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26—The question of peace treaty ratification was flung back to the senate floor with the virtual collapse today of the bi-partisan conference.

The end came with swiftness after Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, republican leader, had informed democrats led by Senator Hitchcock, that there could be no change in the reservations on the Monroe doctrine and Article 10.

Democrats walked out for a conference, agreeing to reply to Senator Lodge early tomorrow.

May Resume Debate On Floor

First news of the break was given by Senator Hitchcock in a statement which broadly intimated that failure of republicans to give ground in an effort to reach a compromise was due to the threatened revolt of republicans. Senate leaders admitted tonight that they could see no hope of agreement. This meant, they said, that the question would be fought out on the floor, beginning probably tomorrow. Senator Hitchcock declined to speculate on the possibility of so early a renewal of hostilities but most democrats declared nothing was to be gained by further conferences.

Hitchcock's Statement

"When the conference assembled Senator Lodge advised the senators present that he had been called into a meeting by certain republican senators and for that reason had not been able to attend the last conference Friday. He regretted to say that he found it impossible to resume the conference for a compromise expression on the understanding that no change shall be made in the reservation on Article Ten or on the Monroe Doctrine. The democratic members retired for a private conference and will make their reply to Senator Lodge Tuesday morning at a meeting at 10:30 o'clock.

"The conference, up to the time its meetings were interrupted, had tentatively agreed upon the preamble and all sections of the reservations except that relating to Article Ten, the Monroe Doctrine and one or two minor matters, and an agreement was apparently also consummated on Article Ten when adjournment suddenly came, followed by the intervention of the irreconsilable republicans."

Senator Lodge at first declined to comment on the meeting, saying there was nothing to be given out.

Lodge's Statement

After being informed of the Hitchcock statement, however, he said:

"I have only this to say about the committee meeting this morning. That I said to the committee that there is a very strong feeling among many senators against any change in the Lodge reservations, either in wording or in substance and that I thought it only fair to say now what I have already said in public, that there can be no compromise of principle, and that it would be impossible to secure, in my judgment, two-thirds of the senate if any change was attempted in such articles as two and five, those relating to Article Ten and the Monroe Doctrine. I said this was a mere statement of the situation."

Both democrats and republicans professed to see a difference in the situation as expressed by the leaders.

"It looks af if the jig's up," declared Senator McNary, republican of Oregon, a leader of the mild reservation group, and this seemed to hit the nail on the head in the opinion of most senators.

Democrats discussed generally their line of procedure and it was tentatively decided, in the event of utter failure of the conference tomorrow, to present to the senate modifications to the treaty agreed upon by democrats and insist upon a vote.

Americanization Bill Is Adopted By Senate 36-14

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The Kenyon Americanization bill was adopted by the senate today by a vote of 36 to 14.

Under its provisions all reisdents of the United States between 16 and 21 years of age, not mentally and physically disqualified and all alien residents between the ages of 16 and 45 years, who cannot speak, read or write English, are required to attend school not less than 200 hours a year.

Administration of the bill's provisions was placed in the hands of the secretary of the interior, working through the bureau of education. The measure requires that the sum appropriated be apportioned among the states in ratio to the number of resident illiterates, providing however, that the state appropriate an equal sum. Not less than $5,000 would be alloted to one state a year.

Efforts to transfer the administration of the measure to the secretary of labor were defeated just before the final vote. The measure had been before the senate for about a week and during debate several senators expressed apprehension that the variance in the age limits fixed for American and for alien illiterates would conflict with treaties.

LINCOLN COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER

Carrizozo Outlook

"WE REACH THE HOME"

Published Weekly in the Interest of Carrizozo and Lincoln County

12 PAGES

VOL. XV—NO. 51 CARRIZOZO, LINCOLN COUNTY, NEW MEXICO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 30, 1920 PRICE $2.00 PER YEAR

LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE COUNTY

BIG HOTEL SOON TO BE ERECTED IN CARRIZOZO

Business And Professional Men of Town Meet Thursday—Show Keen Interest in Project.

Thursday afternoon a big meeting of business and professional men of Carrizozo was held at the Lutz Hall to discuss ways and means to further the project of erecting the new hotel the particulars of which we have published heretofore. Those present were deeply interested and manifested the same by subscribing to the movement to the extent of $18,000 according to the report of the secretary. This includes, of course, subscriptions that have been taken prior to the meeting of Thursday.

The new hotel will cost $70,000.00 and when 50% of this amount has been subscribed, ground will be broken and the work commenced on the structure that when completed will be one of which Carrizozo may well be proud. In conversation with some of the leading promoters of the project, the Outlook learned that it is the intention to have the building completed by the first of the coming June. From now on, the committee in charge of the subscription list will be intensely active and have assurances of the very best, that the necessary 50% will be easily raised in a short period of time. We have several good oil companies now in Carrizozo composed of men who are working to lease enough acreage of land to induce drilling companies to come in, and this movement together with the new hotel project all of which brought to successful conclusions should make the town boom in earnest—Let the good work go on.

Ambition to be Movie Cowboy Hero Cost Youth $200

Denver, Jan. 26.—George McDonald's ambition, foisted by a stranger he met at the National Western Stock show, to become a movie cowboy hero, caused his separation from $200 in money earned on the ranges near Trinidad, Colorado, and resulted in the arrest of A. T. Hill, said by the police to be the promoter of the cowbody's ambition.

McDonald had come to visit the stock show and fell in with Hill, who told him that he possessed all the qualifications for successful appearance on the screen as the hero of a drama of the plains. McDonald hadn't thought of it before, but he admitted he had the ability to tie and rope a steer and he readily fell in with Hill's plans.

There was only one hitch, and this was Hill's fear that McDonald might not appear at the Los Angeles studio to fulfill his engagement. He obtained a $200 guarantee from McDonald and closed the deal.

Aircraft to be Comfortable as the Best Autos

New York, Jan. 27.—Commercial passenger aircraft provided with virtually all the comforts found in high-priced automobiles will be featured at the second annual aeronautical exposition of the Manufacturers' Aircraft association, which will be held here from March 6 to 13. Leather padded cockpits, wicker chairs with velvet cushions, heated compartments protected from the wind by unbreakable windshields, silk curtains, mirrors, luncheon tables and telephones are found in American machines entered in the exposition.

Aerial limousines and coupes are among the most popular entrants. The first three-motored airplane to be built in the United States will be on exhibition. It carries eight passengers in comfortable wicker seats, equipped with a self-starter and capable of making 107 miles an hour. One huge transport alone carries twelve passengers, and is constructed for long distance travel at a speed of approximately two miles a minute.

Sheepmen Look For Great Prosperity

Santa Fe, N. M.—The sheep sanitary board has made a very satisfactory annual report to Governor O. A. Larrazolo showing that "the range conditions in New Mexico were never better in the history of the state," and that "the sheepmen anticipate great prosperity during the coming year." There have been over 100,000 head of sheep brought in from other states, particularly from Wyoming and Montana. The secretary reports that it was necessary to increase the pay of sheep inspectors to $100 a month plus a per diem of $2.50 per day. The average price received for wool was 48 cents, the average weight lambs, November 1 delivery, was 58 pounds as against less than 50 pounds the year before.

186 Deaths from Flu and Pneumonia in Chicago

Chicago, Jan. 28.—Health department reports for the last 24 hours showed a total of 186 deaths from pneumonia, and influenza today, an increase of thirteen deaths over the same period yesterday. Deaths from influenza numbered 87.

There were 1,542 new cases of influenza reported and 407 of pneumonia.

Five Car Shipment

Stratton, Reily & Harris shipped five car loads of cattle today to Kansas City. Two cars were brought down from Ancho and added to three more from Carrizozo. Joe Stratton accompanied the shipment.

Robert S. Cravens Dead

(Big Springs Herald)

Robert S. Cravens, aged sixty-four years, seven months and twenty-three days died at the home of his son, Guy Cravens, in this city at 4:30 o'clock Thursday afternoon, January 22nd.

Mr. Cravens had been in ill health for some time and was brought from his home in Carrizozo, N. M. to the home of his son here that he might receive the best of medical attention and the care of loved ones.

He was a Christian gentleman beloved by all who knew him and his death brings sorrow to many hearts.

He is survived by his wife, six sons and a daughter. Guy and Roy Cravens of this city; C. S. Cravens of Wellington, Kan., M. H. Cravens of Clovis, N. M.; H. A. Cravens of Roswell, N. M.; Elmer Cravens and Mrs. Walter Davis of Slaton, Texas, all of whom were at the bedside when the final summons came. To the sorrowing ones who mourn for a faithful husband and a kind and loving father is tendered the deep sympathy of our entire citizenship.—

Mr. Cravens will be well remembered by many people as the faithful druggist at Rolland Brothers, who on account of ill health was compelled to give up his position here and take up his residence at Big Springs, with the hope that the change would be of benefit to him. Carrizozo in general will be sorry to hear of his death and will extend to the bereaved family the kindest of human sympathy.

Let Us Reason Together

We are heading this article in the manner indicated above to attract the attention of land owners who are holding back the leasing of their land, thus delaying the very thing that will bring prosperity to our section of Lincoln county, namely: drilling operations. Now that the New State Oil & Gas company has so much patented land under lease necessary of this sort for an inducement to drilling companies, why should land owners who have not leased, hold back and delay the incoming of the drillers? If they are waiting for development to work up to them, can they bring one evidence to bear where anyone has ever acquired riches by this practice? Especially in a section which is so simply 'wild cat" as this is? No!

"Watchful Waiting," is not the policy to pursue in this case. Our prosperity now depends on a combined effort to push to successful conclusion, the project we so badly need. How many are ready to ask the advice of their grocerymen, bankers, or friends who have already drawn up leases to help make the thing a "go"? If you encounter a knocker, take his argument and form the opposite, then you will have the argument right. This proposition is not the New State Oil & Gas company's proposition; it is everybody's proposition. To be successful, it needs the support of all.

Republican Executive Committee Will Meet

Santa Fe, June 28.—The republican executive committee is expected to meet here Saturday on call of Judge George R. Craig of Albuquerque, state chairman, presumably for the purpose of discussing proposed legislation to be included in the call for the special session and possibly for calling a meeting of the state central committee to fix the date for the state convention that will nominate delegates from the state to the Chicago convention.

As the national convention will be held early in June the call for the state convention probably will be issued at an early date, in order to leave ample time for the holding of precinct primaries and county conventions which will elect the delegates to the state convention.

In view of the expected meeting of the executive committee on Saturday it was believed that Governor Larrazolo would return to Santa Fe by that date, although as far as could be learned no word has been received directly from him in the last day or two. He expected to be in South Bend, Ind., Tuesday.

Gypsy Husband Sold Cheap, Wife Says

Des Moines, Ia., Jan. 29.—Here's a new and decidedly commercial angle to the "eternal triangle."

Peter Guy, a gypsy, was the husband of Mary Guy, also of the wandering tribe of Romany. He is now the "property" of the "other woman" who wanted him and had the money to buy him. The bill of sale was drawn up by a local attorney and is now a matter of record.

By the terms of the "sale" the "other women" gave the former Mrs. Guy $5000 in gold for "Gypsy Peter," and his bargaining exspouse retains the property the two jointly accumulated during their period of gypsy wedlock.

Apparently Peter has been transferred thus before, for Mrs. Guy told the attorney who drew up the papers that she "paid $5000 for him myself and I'm selling him cheap."

Activity at Duran

The Corona-Tularosa Basin Oil Association will renew the drilling operations the first of the coming week when the new boiler arrives. Heretofore, the drilling has been going on with some difficulty on account of the defective boiler, but now all hindrances will be done away with and operations will resume on a heavier scale. Good reports may be expected from Duran oil interests from now on.

O. I. L. Co. Active

The Occidental Interstate Leasing Co., is in receipt of some flattering offers of valuable leases the particulars of which will be shortly given to the public.

MARCONI STATIONS ALARMED OVER WEIRD SIGNALS

Undeciphered Signals Continually Interrupting Wireless Stations, Cause Uneasiness.

London, Eng., Jan. 28.—Discussing the mysterious signals described yesterday by Signor Marconi as having been received in the form of interruptions of the Marconi wireless instruments, Sir Frank W. Dyson, astronomer royal, Tuesday admitted that in his opinion it was quite possible to get waves from other planets. He was not prepared to go further at the present, and left it to greater wireless experts than himself to describe the effects of such waves.

Interviewed today regarding the signals, Marconi said:

"They are sounds. They may be signals, we do not know. They are not what operators call atmospheric and we have nothing to guide us at present as to how they are caused.

"We do not get them unless we set up a special wave length, very much greater than the wave length ordinarily used.

"Sometimes there may be a long wait before we hear anything or we may hear these sounds in 20 minutes or half an hour. They occur when we are using a wave length of approximately 100 kilometers, which is three or four times the length used for commercial purposes."

These sounds do not interrupt commercial messages, he said, continuing:

"We have not gone out of our way to look for them because they are no good to us, but they seem very persistent. Three short raps are often received, which might be interpreted into the letter 'S' in the Morse alphabet, but there are sounds also which might stand for other letters.

Woman Found Slain In Hotel

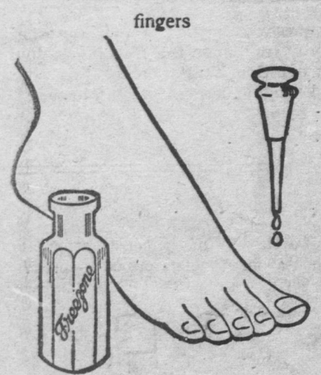
Detroit, Mich., Jan. 28.—Investigation was being made by the police today in the death of Mrs. Scott Richards, whose body, lying across a bed, was found in her room at a downtown hotel this morning.

According to physicians, the woman had been dead for three days. The disordered condition of the room leads the police to believe that Mrs. Richards was murdered.

Broken bottles and desk and dresser drawers were strewn about the floor. Blood covered the woman's hands and night clothing and the limbs were covered with bruises. In the room were two bank books showing deposits of upward of $10,000 each and a memorandum of Liberty bond purchases.

LIFT OFF CORNS!

Apply few drops then lift sore, touchy corns off with fingers



Doesn't hurt a bit! Drop a little Freezone on an aching corn, instantly that corn stops hurting, then you lift it right out. Yes, magic!

A tiny bottle of Freezone costs but a few cents at any drug store, but is sufficient to remove every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and the calluses, without soreness or irritation.

Freezone is the sensational discovery of a Cincinnati genius. It is wonderful.—Adv.

Curiosity.

Boy (to butcher who had put on a bone to make up weight)—Mother said the pork she had this morning was all bone.

Butcher—Run home and tell your mother that the next pig I kill without bones I'll make her a present of it.

Boy (a few minutes after)—Mother says the next pig you kill that has got mutton bones in, she would like to buy the whole carcass as a curiosity.

IF BACK HURTS USE SALTS FOR KIDNEYS

Eat less meat if Kidneys feel like lead or Bladder bothers.

Most folks forget that the kidneys, like the bowels, get sluggish and clogged and need a flushing occasionally, else we have backache and dull misery in the kidney region, severe headaches, rheumatic twinges, torpid liver, acid stomach, sleeplessness and all sorts of bladder disorders.

You simply must keep your kidneys active and clean, and the moment you feel an ache or pain in the kidney region, get about four ounces of Jad Salts from any good drug store here, take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine. This famous salts is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and is harmless to flush clogged kidneys and stimulates them to normal activity. It also neutralizes the acids in the urine so it no longer irritates, thus ending bladder disorders.

Jad Salts is harmless; inexpensive; makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink which everybody should take now and then to keep the kidneys clean, thus avoiding serious complications.

A well-known local druggist says he sells lots of Jad Salts to folks who believe in overcoming kidney trouble while it is only trouble.—Adv.

Extravagant.

"She's extravagant."

"What makes you think so?"

"She served her husband beefsteak for dinner last night."

"What of that? The poor man has to eat, doesn't he?"

"Of course, but think of serving beefsteak and no company in the house."

CREAM FOR CATARRH OPENS UP NOSTRILS

Tells How to Get Quick Relief From Head-Colds. It's Splendid!

In one minute your clogged nostrils will open, the air passages of your head will clear and you can breathe freely. No more hawking, snuffling, blowing, headache, dryness. No struggling for breath at night; your cold or catarrh will be gone.

Get a small bottle of Ely's Cream Balm from your druggist now. Apply a little of this fragrant, antiseptic, healing cream in your nostrils. It penetrates through every air passage of the head, soothes the inflamed or swollen mucous membrane and relief comes instantly.

It's just fine. Don't stay stuffed-up with a cold or nasty catarrh—Relief comes so quickly.—Adv.

Evidences of Income.

"Bliggins is trying to dress in a way that will make people think he is making a whole lot of money."

"Silk hat and patent leather shoes and all that sort of thing?"

"Not these days. He has to put on a suit of overalls and is carrying a plumber's outfit."

BOSCHEE'S SYRUP.

A cold is probably the most common of all disorders and when neglected is apt to be most dangerous. Statistics show that more than three times as many people died from influenza last year, as were killed in the greatest war the world has ever known. For the last fifty-three years Boschee's Syrup has been used for coughs, bronchitis, colds, throat irritation and especially lung troubles. It gives the patient a good night's rest, free from coughing, with easy expectoration in the morning. Made in America and used in the homes of thousands of families all over the civilized world. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

It requires some thoughtfulness to even send "best regards" to other members of the family.

If there is to be much brotherly love, one has to make himself deserving of it.

"Hello, Earth! Hello!"

Marconi believes he is receiving signals from the planets

Tesla

Niagara Falls

Edison

OF COURSE you recall. Jules Verne's "Ten Thousand Leagues Under the Sea." Well, his submarine is now an accomplished fact, isn't it?

And doubtless you read Kipling's "With the Night Mail." Well, the Atlantic has been crossed in a single flight, hasn't it?

Probably, also, you read H. G. Wells' "The War of the Worlds," in which the Martians descended upon us with fighting machines even more formidable than the tanks of the great war and a mysterious agent of wholesale destruction even more deadly than any gas used by either side.

Well, who shall say that Wells hasn't the right idea about Mars being inhabited by beings just as smart as we are—and probably a good deal smarter?

It is a bold man who say "impossible" these days.

Anyway, Guglielmo Marconi, the famous Italian engineer, who perfected wireless telegraphy, has opened up an exceedingly interesting question by this statement:

"I have encountered during my experiments with wireless telegraphy most amazing phenomena. Most striking of all is the receipt by me personally of signals which I believe originated in the space beyond our planet. I believe it is entirely possible that these signals may have been sent by the inhabitants of other planets to the inhabitants of earth.

"If there are any human beings on Mars I would not be surprised if they should find a means of communication with this planet. Linking of the science of astronomy with that of electricity may bring about almost anything.

"While our own planet is a storehouse of wonders, we are not warranted in accepting as a fact the general supposition that the inhabitants of our comparatively insignificant planet are any more highly developed than inhabitants (if there be such) of other planets.

"For all we know, the strange sounds that I have received by wireless may be only a forerunner of a tremendous discovery.

"The messages have been distinct but unintelligible. They have been received simultaneously in London and in New York, with identical intensity, indicating that they must have originated at a great distance.

"These signals are apparently due to electromagnetic waves of great length, which are not merely stray signals. Occasionally such signals can be imagined to correspond with certain letters of the Morse code. They steal in at our stations irregularly at all seasons. We do not get the signals unless we establish a minimum of 65-mile wave lengths. Sometimes we hear these planetary or interplanetary sounds 20 or 30 minutes after sending out a long wave. They do not interrupt traffic, but when they occur they are very persistent.

"The most familiar signal received is curiously musical. It comes in the form of three short raps, which may be interpreted as the Morse letter 'S,' but there are other sounds which may stand for other letters.

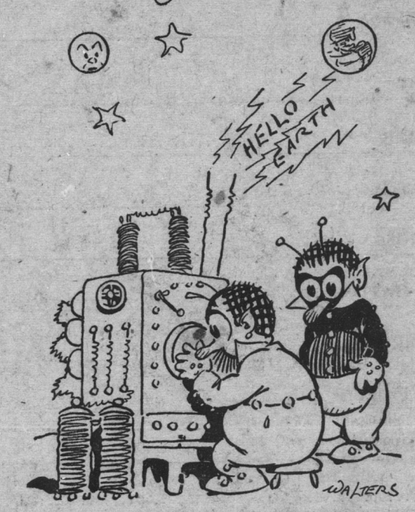
"The war prevented an investigation of the Hertzian mystery, but now our organization intends to undertake a thorough probe."

Australia corroborates Marconi's statement. Highly skilled and experienced operafors at Sydney have received numerous signals similar to those reported as having been received in England. They consist of frequent repetitions of two dashes, representing the letter M. They are on wave lengths of 80,000 to 120,000 meters. The Australian experts say such wave lengths have never yet been used by any wireless station of the earth.

Now what do the electrical authorities say on the general subject? Here it is, in brief:

Thomas A. Edison has this to say: "Although I am not an expert in wireless telegraphy, I can plainly see that the mysterious wireless interruptions experienced by Mr. Marconi's operators may be good grounds for the theory that inhabitants of other planets are trying to signal to us. Mr. Marconi is quite right in stating that this is entirely within the realm of the possible.

"I have given some thought to the matter and can record one personal experience which may or may not have bearing on proving that Mr. Marconi is right. I was seated on the peak of a great pile of iron ore near the reduction plant at Orange one day, when I noticed that the magnetic needle



was jumping about in astonishing fashion. The thought immediately popped into my mind that static signals from some other planet were probably responsible. This idea took such a hold on me that I made the definite suggestion that there be established in the ore fields of Michigan a station where scientific vigil might be kept, in the hope that the great masses of ore in that region would attract magnetic signals from interplanetary space.

"If we are to accept the theory of Mr. Marconi that these signals are being sent out by inhabitants of other planets, we must at once accept with it the theory of their advanced development. Either they are our intellectual equals or our superiors. It would be stupid for us to assume that we have a corner on all the intelligence in the universe."

Nikola Tesla, the famous Serbian inventor and electrical expert says: "Marconi's idea of communicating with the other planets is the greatest and most fascinating problem confronting the human imagination today. To insure success a body of competent scientists should be organized to study all possible plans and put into execution the best. The matter should be directed probably by astronomers with sufficient backing from men with money and imagination. Supposing that there are intelligent human beings on Mars, success is easily within the range of possibility. In March, 1907, I stated in the Harvard Illustrated Magazine that experiments looking to communication with other planets should be undertaken.

"In 1899 I built an electric plant in Colorado and obtained activities of 18,000,000 horsepower. In the course of my experiments I employed a receiver of virtually unlimited sensitiveness. There were no other wireless plants near, and, at that time, no other wireless plants anywhere on this earth of sufficient range to affect mine. One day my ear caught what seemed to be regular signals. I knew that they could not have been produced upon the earth. The possibility that they came from Mars occurred to me, but the pressure of business affairs caused me to drop the experiment.

"The thing, I think, that we should try to develop is a plan akin to picture transmission, by means of which we could convey to the inhabitants of Mars knowledge of earthly forms. This would enable up to exchange with them not only simple primitive facts, but involved conceptions. To talk to Mars seems to me only a matter of electric power and perseverance."

Frank Dyson, British astronomer royal, believes we could get Hertzian waves from other planets. Prof. Edward Branley, Paris, inventor of the coherer, is sceptical. Prof. Domenico Argentieri, Rome, says the supposed signals are worthy of careful observation.

Prof. Albert Einstein, the German astronomer and author of the theory of "Relativity" that is apparently upsetting all accepted doctrines, believes that Mars and other planets are inhabited, but if intelligent creatures are trying to communicate with the earth he should expect them to use rays of light, which could much more easily be controlled.

Are there inhabitants on Mars? That's a question on which scientists differ.

Among scientists who have won the right to speak with authority the foremost was the late Professor Lowell, director of the observatory at Flagstaff, Ariz. Not only was Professor Lowell convinced that Mars was inhabited, but he believed the people had a much higher degree of intelligence than those on earth. He dwelt particularly on their inventive genius.

In 1914 he found a new opportunity for strengthening his pet belief by announcing that instead of losing any of their canals the Martians had built two new ones, which could be seen plainly through the telescope.

"We have actually seen them formed under our eyes," Professor Lowell said at the time, "and the importance of it can hardly be overestimated. The phenomenon transcends any natural law, and is only explicable so far as can be seen by the presence out yonder of animate will."

Professor Lowell had little to say about the appearance of the beings on Mars. Edmond Perrier, director of the museum of the Jardin des Plantes, in Paris, constructed the first picture of the Martians as he conceived them. He said in part:

"The men on Mars are tall because the force of gravity is slight. They are blond because the daylight is less intense. They have less powerful limbs. Their large blue eyes, their strong noses, their large ears, constitute a type of beauty which we doubtless would not appreciate except as suggesting superhuman intelligence."

On the other hand, Dr. C. G. Abbott holds that if wireless messages are being received, it is not Mars sending the signals, but most probably Venus. Abbott is director of the Smithsonian astrophysical observatory and assistant secretary of the Smithsonian institution. He says Mars is eliminated as a possibility because known conditions on that planet would not permit the existence of any form of living creature. It is too cold there and there is practically no water vapor in its atmosphere.

Assuming that Mars or some other planet is signaling us, what can we do in the circumstances? Apparently we can do much.

Dr. James Harris Rogers of Hyattsville, Md., who has devoted his life to the study of electric waves and invented the underground and underseas wireless used during the war, declares he is going to undertake to teach the inhabitants of Mars the rudiments of intelligence of this planet. Within a year wireless communication will be established with Mars, Dr. Rogers believes.

L. J. Lesh, a New York radio engineer, suggests that one of the methods of constructing a gigantic station would be to erect huge antennae suspended by balloons like the British dirigible R-34. He asserts, however, that a still better way would be to use huge and brilliant shafts of light as antennae for the system. He thinks that projectors could be grouped around one spot where a great amount of electricity could be generated. He suggests Niagara Falls or some other spot with an enormous amount of water power.

Elmer A. Sperry has a searchlight capable of producing a beam having the illuminating intensity of 1,280,000,000 candle power. He would form a group of 150 to 200 of his searchlights and direct their combined beams in the direction of Mars. An aggregation of that sort would possess the luminous equivalent of a star of the seventh magnitude such as our telescopes are able to pick up readily. Therefore, assuming that the Martians had glasses of equal power, they should have no trouble in catching that dot of light from a distance of 35,000,000 to 40,000,000 miles.

It would be possible, no doubt, to operate these lights so that they could give slow signals which would fill all the requirements of a system of communication. However, an array of lights of this character and the needful energizing plant would cost a pretty sum.

The outlay might be warranted some day, but certainly not until it is certain that we are being called by one of our neighbors out in space.

JUST WRITE TO YOUR RATS

Strangest Among the Many Remedies Recommended for Exterminating the Pest.

Rats are a great plague, and just now we are suffering from them to an unusual degree. They are difficult, indeed, to get rid of.

Poison has its disadvantages, observes a writer in London Answers. A large monastery near Budapest once had to be deserted for months because a rat catcher had poisoned all the rats, and the stench of the dead bodies was intolerable. The best trap is said to be a barrel half full of water, the top covered in, and provided with a trap door that shuts itself again as soon as a rat has fallen through. (This door should be fastened and the trap well baited for several nights before catching actually begins.)

To drive rats out of a place, as apart from destroying them, several plans have been tried. One is to blow a bugle often and loudly in the places they are in the habit of frequenting.

Another is to catch a rat alive, tar him all over, or hang a small bell around his neck and let him loose again; it is said that this will frighten his brethren out of the place. The most curious way of getting rid of rats perhaps is the old plan of writing them a letter, which must be in rhyme, warning them to go and placing it in some convenient spot where they will find it.

The present writer has heard of a case when this is said to have proved successful.

Stars of "Dipper."

The stars of the "little dipper" are all constantly moving at tremendous velocities and mostly in different directions, say astronomers, but so vast is their distance from us that they have not changed their relative positions to any appreciable extent within the memory of man.

DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE

by Mary Graham Bonner © by the AUTHOR

THE BALTIMORE ORIOLES.

"Ah," said one of the young Baltimore orioles, "it won't be long now before it is spring and in the spring everything so fine happens.

"We choose our mates and our mates take us after a long while."

"Yes, I heard my father was ever so long waiting for my mother. They said that sometimes he'd ask her a hundred times a day to marry him."

"That was what they said of my father," said the first young Baltimore oriole whose name was Jackie Oriole, while the second speaker was named Brucie Oriole.

"It is what they said of my father, too," said another oriole, "and that my mother kept my father waiting the same way."

"Just what happened in our family," said yet another.

"And in ours," said still another.

"It's the way of the Baltimore orioles," said Jackie. "But I'll keep after the one I care for until I win her," he said, cocking his head on one side.

"So will I," said Brucie. "I don't want to take the wrong one. No, indeed, I'd rather wait for the right one, I would."

"But dear me," said Jackie, "how the little dears will keep us waiting."

"It won't be long now before we begin our courtship," said Brucie.

"And we'll go North again," said Jackie.

"When did your parents leave for the South?" asked Brucie.

"The third week in September," said Jackie.

"Mine left the fourth week," said Brucie. "We leave about the same time, don't we? Our great family is much alike—every Baltimore oriole is much alike."

"It's very sensible," said Jackie. "It's nice to think of being further North when they have their beautiful summer. In fact, we go ahead of the summer. We go North, so I've heard, for last year I wasn't around in the early spring, when things are beginning to come out.

"That's very sensible. We see the lovely spring and the summer, and we leave when everything is starting to go, the leaves, the summer birds, and the midsummer flowers."

"My father is so handsome," said Brucie, "that it is no wonder my mother loved him."

"Ah, you're handsome, too," said Jackie, "and your turn will come soon."

"Ah," said Brucie, "I don't want to be so handsome as I do want to be

"Birds Like Crumbs."

loved and to have a happy time. Oh, happiness, that's the finest thing in the whole world!"

"It is," agreed Jackie, "and it is just what my family have brought me up to believe."

"Same with me," said Brucie.

"My mother was such a good homemaker," said Jackie.

"Ah, yes," said Brucie, "our home life was very lovely. That's the way it should be. What's the use in having a home life if it isn't happy and nice and comfy and cozy and cheery with each trying to make it so nice for the other.

"That's the nice part of a home and a home life that it can be made so jolly and nice.

"Why, where my family lived last summer there was the nicest family. They lived in their garden and on their back porch so much of the time and without any visitors around I'd hear them laughing and joking and doing things for each other and having such a fine time. And when birthdays came! Well, such celebrations as they used to have.

"And they never forgot that birds liked crumbs of birthday cake, too!"

"Well," the Master Orioles all said, "we must be moving North soon. It's almost springtime again."

"And in the meantime," said another, "let us not waste too much time in talking, but let us eat lots of grubs and worms before we go, for that helps along nice people."

So the happy, cheerful, gay Baltimore oriole family worked hard eating and destroying bad insects and bugs and chirping all the time, saying, "We like people and we try to help them! Let's all eat yet another bug!"

"And," added Brucie, "it's a very pleasant thing to do, too!"

No Longer Curious.

The older a man grows the less he is disposed to see how near he can skate to a danger sign.—Boston Transcript.

To Restore Faded Ink.

When the ink of old documents has faded and it is desired to restore it, this can be done by washing with any of the substances that blacken on mixing with iron—infusion of nutgalls, sodium-sulphide or acetic ferrocyanide of potassium, for instance.

Canine Characteristic.

Once in a while you meet a man who is like a dog. He would rather stand still and shiver than to get out and hustle and keep warm.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

BACK ACHING?

That "bad back" is probably due to weak kidneys, a trouble that often follows grip, cold, or overwork. It shows in constant, dull, throbbing backache, or sharp twinges when stooping or lifting. You have headaches, too, dizzy spells, a tired, nervous feeling and irregular kidney action. Don't neglect it. Use Doan's Kidney Pills. Thousands have saved themselves serious kidney ills by timely use of Doan's. *Ask your neighbor!*

A Wisconsin Case

Harding Butler, machinist, 312 N. Washington Street, Janesville, Wis., says: "My back hurt me and on rising of a morning it would take me a long time to get limbered up. There was a steady, dull pain across the small of my back. I had to get up at night as often as three times to pass the kidney secretions, which were highly colored. I saw Doan's Kidney Pills advertised so highly that I got three boxes and when I had used them the troubles were ended."

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That bitter heartburn, belching, food-repeating, indigestion, bloat after eating—all are caused by acid-stomach. But they are only first symptoms—danger signals to warn you of awful troubles if not stopped. Headache, biliousness, rheumatism, sciatica, that tired, listless feeling, lack of energy, dizziness, insomnia, even cancer and ulcers of the intestines and many other ailments are traceable to ACID-STOMACH.

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Take EATONIC and give your stomach a chance to do its work right. Make it strong, cool, sweet and comfortable. EATONIC brings quick relief for heartburn, belching, indigestion and other stomach miseries. Improves digestion—helps you get full strength from your food. Thousands say EATONIC is the most wonderful stomach remedy in the world. Brought them relief when everything else failed.

Our best testimonial is what EATONIC will do for you. So get a big 50c box of EATONIC today from your druggist, use it five days—if you're not pleased, return it and get your money back.

EATONIC (FOR YOUR ACID-STOMACH)

Children Who Are Sickly

When your child cries at night, tosses restlessly in its sleep, is constipated, feverish or has symptoms of worms, you feel worried. Mothers who value their own comfort and the welfare of their children, should never be without a box of

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children

for use throughout the season. They tend to Break up Colds, relieve Feverishness, Constipation, Teething Disorders, move and regulate the Bowels and destroy Worms. These powders are pleasant to take and easy for parents to give. They cleanse the stomach, act on the Liver and give healthful sleep by regulating the child's system.

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W. N. U., MILWAUKEE, NO 12--1920.

Couldn't Be.

"I saw your double on the street today."

"That's impossible, sir. I am a single man."

RECIPE FOR GRAY HAIR.

To half pint of water add 1 oz. Bay Rum, a small box of Barbo Compound, and ¼ oz. of glycerine. Apply to the hair twice a week until it becomes the desired shade. Any druggist can put this up or you can mix it at home at very little cost. It will gradually darken streaked, faded gray hair, and will make harsh hair soft and glossy. It will not color the scalp, is not sticky or greasy, and does not rub off.—Adv.

Girls are true friends when they cry together in sympathy.

Sure Relief

6 BELL-ANS Hot water Sure Relief

BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION

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Ex-Juryman—Not a cent. In fact, we got paid by the day for our work.

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Cintas que no llenan el tipo.—Ojeda. Advt.

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Asamblea de la Asociación de Maestros

A UN APOSTOL

No tenia la menor intención de continuar rebatiendo las injustas y falsas acusaciones que se hacen en contra de los delegados a la última asamblea anual de la Asociación de Maestros, por un compañero que ha dado en llamarse UN APOSTOL, mientras se enmascara. Pero como dicho compañero insiste en seguir publicando artículos fuera de la lógica, en los que hace ciertas manifestaciones que se apartan absolutamente de la verdad, deseo hacer varias observaciones, no a los que concurrieron a la asamblea, sinó al compañero que afirmando que estaba presente en todos los actos de la asamblea, demuestra desconocer por completo lo que allí se trató, o pretende llevar a cabo una campaña disociadora en el magisterio, con algún fin político, aunque para ello tenga que apelar a las informaciones más en pugna con la verdad.

Dice el articulista que la intención del Sr. Dieppa y del informante es amolar el hacha; y ya que de ello se trata, debo decirle al muy falso apóstol que si alguno se encuentra en esa triste situación, es él; puesto que pretende, con falsas afirmaciones, ocupar un sitio como redentor del magisterio, cuando no tiene el valor de firmar lo que escribe.

No he necesitado nunca, ni jamás lo necesitaré, "amolar mi hacha", o adular a nadie, pues tengo muchos medios honrosos de ganarme la vida desahogadamente, y sé cumplir con mi deber y protestar con valentía contra los desmanes, lo mismo de mis superiores en los cargos, que de cualquier ciudadano. Por eso deseo autorizar los ataques contra usted con mi seudónimo; porque no deseo que las personas a quienes cree usted que defiendo, sepan quién soy; pero el día que se me ofrezca atacar al Sr. Presidente de la Asociación de Maestros, lo mismo que a los demás caballeros que componen la Directiva General, que a un Inspector de Escuelas y a un Comisionado de Instrucción, lo haré con energía y valor, si sus actuaciones son perjudiciales al magisterio; pero jamás me ocultaré bajo un seudónimo desconocido, porque entiendo, que el hombre que combate con razón, no necesita enmascararse.

Su último artículo viene a demostrar que todo lo que dijo usted en su primer escrito, era una falsedad. ¿Por qué ahora reconoce que la Asociación lleva su anterior nombre? ¿No sabe el compañero que el Reglamento estará en vigor por el presente año y que la próxima asamblea lo reconsiderará? ¿Podría usted hacer memoria y decir si la proposición del representante de Cabo Rojo fué hecha en la mañana del día siguiente a la aprobación del Reglamento?

Se explica muy claro el que el autor del proyecto consumiera varios turnos; puesto que los representantes necesitaban familiarizarse con éste y discutir sus defectos; y a petición de ellos, hablaba el Sr. Ginorio, explicando las diferentes secciones del mismo.

No, señor "Apóstol"; de ninguna manera lesiona el prestigio de ningún ciudadano el hecho de que pertenezca a la Asociación de Maestros, sea éste Comisionado, Inspector, Catedrático, etc., por que el título de MAESTRO en sí es más honroso que ningún cargo.

¿Cree usted que por el hecho de un Maestro ascender a un cargo, no debemos admitirlo en la Asociación? Entonces todos desearíamos de ella.

Son mis observaciones simples, pero que harán pensar un poquito, a los que en su sed de popularidad, pretenden dividir al magisterio.

No me asusta nada en la vida, compañero, solo combato lo falso, ajustándome a la verdad de los hechos.

ANDONIE.

Fajardo, P. R.

Al Comisionado de Servicio Público de Aguada

Señor: Los vecinos de este pueblo se quejan, y con razón, de que a pesar de estarse pagando un Comisionado de Sanidad para que viva aquí desde que empezó a regir la nueva Ley, todavía sigue viviendo en Aguadilla, sin que los llamados a velar por la buena marcha de la administración, hayan adoptado medidas a fin de que el pueblo esté mejor atendido.

Como lo que en estas notas se dice, no es nada más que la verdad y solamente la verdad, queremos decirle al Comisionado de Sanidad, que no es posible que un pueblo esté pagando un médico para que viva donde guste, viniendo solamente media hora por la mañana y media hora por la tarde, y esto sin contar con los días que brilla por su ausencia, dando por resultado que todos los servicios a su cargo están desantendidos, pues en cuanto a leche, lo que se toma es agua con sapos, por no haber quién corrija ese abuso, que perjudica la salud del pueblo en general.

VARIOS VECINOS.

Signos misteriosos en los aparatos Marconi

El gran inventor dice que deben venir de lugares muy apartados de la tierra.

NO SE HA DESCIFRADO AUN NINGUN MENSAJE

Un despacho de Londres dice q. "The Daily Mail" publicó una entrevista con el célebre electricista italiano Marconi, inventor del sistema de telegrafía sin hilos, respecto a varias señales misteriosas e indescifrables que se notaron antes de la guerra en algunos aparatos Marconi, y que se supone procedan de otros planetas.

Hasta ahora el asunto no había sido revelado, y la publicación referida ha causado extraordinario interés en los círculos científicos de Europa.

A ese respecto Marconi dice lo siguiente:

"Ocasionalmente hemos oído extraños sonidos e indicaciones que pueden venir de alguna parte fuera de la tierra. Hemos escuchado esas señales tanto en Inglaterra como en América. Las letras del alfabeto de Morse se han presentado con frecuencia mucho más grande que las otras, pero hasta ahora no hemos podido recoger ningún signo que pueda ser vertido en un mensaje definido.

"El hecho de que las señales se hayan presentado simultáneamente en Nueva York y en Londres, y con la misma intensidad, parece indicar que deben partir de una distancia muy grande.

"Hasta ahora no tenemos la más ligera prueba de su origen. Pudiera conjeturarse que son producidas por alguna conmoción natural originada a distancia muy dilatata, por ejemplo, una erupción en el sol que causara desórdenes eléctricos."

Preguntado respecto a la posibilidad de que tales señales fueran hechas desde otro planeta, Marconi dijo que él no descartaba esta hipótesis, pero que no tenía ninguna prueba de ello.

"Debemos investigar el hecho muy cuidadosamente antes de aventurar la menor afirmación, dijo Marconi."

Agregó que esos sonidos misteriosos no se producen en determinado período de tiempo, sino que tienen lugar con la misma frecuencia durante el día que durante la noche.

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2 Gotas, 2 Minutos—No Mas Callos.

Cuando Vd. se sienta casi morir con el dolor que le ocasionan los callos al andar, tome el camino para deshacerse de ellos. Descanse un minuto o dos y aplíquese dos o tres gotas del universalmente conocido y el único genuino callicida "GETS-IT". Entonces y solo entonces puede Vd. estar seguro de acabar con sus callos, pues al fin los podrá extraer triunfalmente con sus propios dedos.

No haga pruebas, no sufra constantemente, lastimandose los pies, ¿Para que usar emplastos o parches con pomadas y unguentos grasosos e irritantes o navajas y cuchillos que pueden producir una grave sangria y que hacen crecer mas de prisa a los callos? Use "GETS-IT", el único callicida indoloro, fácil y siempre eficaz. Nunca falla. Ha sido universalmente reconocido como único que dá resultados positivos. GETS-IT, el extirpador de callos garantizado le cuesta una bagatela en cualquier farmacia o drugueria. Fabricado por E. Lawrence & Co., Chicago, Ill., E. U. A.

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TORONJA, PIÑA, PIÑA CON LIMON, JENGIBRE.

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"La bebida que Ponce de León buscaba".

Manufactureros: **Fruit Products Corporation** San Juan, P. R.

ABONOS "BOWKER"

ANALISIS COMPLETOS

EXISTENCIAS CONSTANTES EN SAN JUAN, PONCE Y MAYAGUEZ.

ESCRIBANOS HOY MISMO
SOLICITANDO NUESTROS PRECIOS
MAS LIMITADOS.

AGENTES GENERALES
J. OCHOA Y HMNO.
SAN JUAN, PTO. RICO.

Sergeant's Mange Medicine Makes Healthy Scalps

Beautiful hair will grow only on scalps that are capable of supplying nourishment to the hair roots. When your hair loses its luster and life, begins to fall fast and your scalp itches, apply Sergeant's. This helpful, healthful medicine quickly corrects all scalp troubles such as dandruff, falling hair and itching scalp

Thus Sergeant's Mange Medicine paves the way for good, healthy, beautiful hair, for the scalp is once more healthy. It is recommended by physicians. Price 65c at all drug stores. Guaranteed satisfaction or money refunded. Applied at leading barber shops.

Polk Miller Drug Company, Inc., Richmond, Va.

Healthy Scalps Grow Healthy Hair

Our Graduate Optometrists

will render you efficient service.

Good Glasses As Low As $2

Chas. Schwartz & Son

708 7th Street and 3123 M Street

SIGMUND'S

The Little Shop of BIG Values

33 Bargains in Suits

On one rack for tomorrow we have hung the remaining one and two Suits of a kind—just 33 of them—sensible, serviceable styles—in

Oxford—Serge—Poplin and Mannish Mixtures

Suits that have sold up to $30.00

$14.75

—That's our Clearance Price, and they will go flying out. Make a small deposit and we will hold one for you—but you'll have to SPEAK QUICK!

736 7th St.

Just Below "H"

Dr. Smith Dentists, Inc. RELIABLE AS A GOVERNMENT BOND. 7th & E

Back in Our Old Location

Don't Let a Few Decayed Teeth Mar Your Personal Appearance

Come to us and let us make them sound and attractive; the expense will be small and the work painless. Our terms are very low—our work we guarantee will please you.

Sets of Teeth....$5.00 Up
Gold Fillings.....75c Up
Silver Fillings.....50c Up
Gold Crowns Per Tooth $3, $4, $5

$5—A SET—$5 Easy Payments to All

Dr. Smith Dentists (Inc.)

Cor. 7th and E Sts. N.W.—Over Kresge's 5c & 10c Store—Entrance, 434 7th St. N.W.

Reference, Second National Bank. Lady Attendant.

FEDERAL INCOME AND EXCESS PROFITS TAXES EXPLAINED

Conducted by Dr. Joseph J. Klein, C. P. A.

(Copyright, 1920.)

ARTICLE XX.

Page 1 of the return.

Lines 1 to 10 will occasion no difficult.

Line 11, second division, first line, principal, $20,000; interest, $1,100; third division, New York city fees, amount $15.

Line 12, column 2 (a) and (c), $1,000.

Line 13, column 2 (b) and (d), $1,425; column 3 (b), $15,000; (d), $15,000; (e), $5,000; column 6 the same as column 3.

Line marked "Note A," $15,000.

Line 15, $170,391.67.

Line 17, $170,391.67.

Line 19, $170,391.67.

Line 21, $170,391.67.

Line 22, $168,891.67.

Line 23, $2,000.

Line 24, $166,891.67.

Line 25, $4,000.

Line 26, $162,891.67.

Line 32, $160.

Line 33, $13,031.33.

Line 37, $60,929.33.

Line 39, $74,120.66.

Line 42, $74,120.66.

Line 43 (this should be for at least $18,530.17).

We have now completed John Doe's income tax return, which should be filed together with a check for at least $18,530.17 on or before March 15, 1920, at the office of the collector of internal revenue for his district. In our next article we will employ the trial balance (Article III) and the other data previously supplied and slightly modified, so as to make the problem available for the preparation of a partnership return. Later on we shall make another modification, so as to present the problem in connection with the preparation of corporation returns.

42 Q. I bought about ten years ago 100 shares Ontario Western Railroad at 38. I sold it on December 30, 1919, at 16⅝. Can I deduct this loss from my income for 1919 or must I take the value of my stock on March 1, 1913, or the high value from 1913, or the high value for 1919?

A. You must predicate your loss on the March 1, 1913, value. The price on that date was 30¼.

43 Q. In the issue of December 22, 1919, a widow states that she knows that she does not have to pay an income tax on dividends received from a corporation. Is the lady right in what she says?

I receive a small dividend from an oil company. Are the dividends taxable?

A. Whether you pay a tax on corporate dividends depends upon whether or not your total net income, inclusive of such dividends, exceeds $5,000. If such net income does exceed $5,000 you do pay a tax; otherwise, you do not.

44 Q. My salary for the year 1919 was $1,069. With $225 overtime net income was $1,294. My wife, as teacher-clerk in an elementary school, earned $972. Am I subject to income tax? Are there any expenses from which I might be exempt?

A. You are not subject to tax, nor must you file a return.

45 Q. Will you please advise me through the tax column the following: My daughter was sick last February with the "flu," and later with pneumonia, which illness cost me a very large sum of money. Then, later on in the same year, I had a kidney affliction which cost me a large sum of money also. Both illnesses cost me between $700 and $800. Can I claim that in my exemptions?

A. Unfortunately, the expenditures to which you refer do not constitute allowable deductions.

46 Q. I would appreciate your advice regarding the following:

I am single and earned about $1,400 during last year, the greater part of which has gone toward the support of our family. My father earned about $900. Must I file a return?

A. Yes.

47 Q. (a) A rancher's income exceeds allowable deductions in income from his ranch alone by investing in additional acreage for the further enlarging of his ranch industry. Would he thereby be exempt from income tax on the money thus invested?

(b) If this is not allowable, is it so that incorporate bodies are privileged to use their profits in extending their business plants?

(c) Is money invested in horses, tractors or other implements exempt from income tax?

(d) If a rancher sells a number of horses and uses the same money in purchasing tractor, shall he report the amount obtained for the horses in his income report? And, if so, would he have the privilege of deducting the money thus invested in tractor?

(e) A $200 horse becomes injured since 1918, so that the owner is obliged to sell the same, realizing but $50. Would said rancher be privileged to deduct $150 depreciation of the horse?

47 A. (a) No.

(b) No.

(c) The rancher is not taxed on his net worth or investment; he is taxed on his profits or earnings.

(d) As a result of the transaction he should report the proceeds as income, but should deduct the cost of the horses as an expense. The purchase of the tractor has no tax significance whatsoever.

(e) Yes, if the horse cost $200.

MARCONI THEORY THOUGHT POSSIBLE

Admiral Bullard Agrees That Mars May Be Trying to Signal Earth.

Rear Admiral W. H. G. Bullard of the naval bureau of operations, in charge of naval communication, agrees generally with Marconi in the possibility that certain "mysterious interruptions" in wireless communications may have been caused by efforts on the part of alleged inhabitants of Mars to get in wireless touch with this world. In a general conversation in regard to Marconi's theory, Admiral Bullard said he regarded it possible that the Martians might be getting some of the wireless messages set loose on this globe and we are endeavoring to answer them. He explained that he did not mean that he believed that was so, but meant only to indicate that anything was possible in the growing development of wireless telegraphy.

"I do not say," remarked the admiral, "that Mars is trying to communicate with us by wireless, but I cannot deny it. We have no reliable data today as to how far the earth's ether is disturbed when you set up one of the atmospheric oscillations by means of which we now communicate throughout the world-wide field. The whole business of radio communication has advanced at an astounding rate of speed.

"This generation may get into touch with other worlds. Realizing that with the recent discovery communication can be made by radio through a water surface—that our seaplanes can talk as freely with our submarines as you can talk with the suburbs—what are the possibilities of radio communication? I see no limit to radio inventions and make no attempt to limit radio possibilities.

"As a matter of fact we do not really know whether Mars is inhabited. If it is, all depends upon the intervening spaces, about which we now know nothing. The essence and composition of these air spaces, or whatever they may be called, may absolutely negative the idea of word or sound transmission. However, these air spaces may be of a favorable nature and make it possible for interplanetary intercourse."

"We did not know, a few years ago, how far radio messages could be carried in this world, nor did we foresee its marvelous development at the present time. Therefore I am not prepared to say it is not possible that communication may be established between this globe and Mars or some other planet."

SOCIAL WORKER ON TRIAL.

Miss Anita Whitney First Arrest Under California Act.

OAKLAND, Calif., January 28.—The case of Miss Anita Whitney, member of women's clubs, lecturer and social worker, who is charged with violation of the California criminal syndicalism act, was set for trial in the superior court here. The law makes it a felony to advocate violence as a means of accomplishing a political or industrial change.

She was the first woman in the state arrested under the law. She was said to be a friend and sympathizer of Miss Theodora Pollok, who was convicted early last year in the United States district court at Sacramento, Calif., and later fined $100 for violation of the espionage act.

PRIMARY SUFFRAGE FAILS.

JACKSON, Miss., January 28.—The question of permitting women to vote in primary elections in Mississippi was ended this morning when the lower house of the legislature, by a vote of 71 to 51, refused to reconsider the Whitworth bill, which failed to pass yesterday. Suffrage ratification will be submitted to popular vote in the general election in November.

U. S.-Holland Cable to Be Laid.

AMSTERDAM, January 27.—The Western Union Telegraph Company is planning the construction of a direct cable between America and Holland, according to the Handelsblad. The after-the-war congestion of business between the United States and the continent overloaded the available cables, all of which are routed by way of England, to such an extent that financial transactions have been greatly hampered.

MYSTERIOUS SIGNALS DISCUSSED BY MARCONI

LONDON, January 27 (by the Associated Press).—Discussing the mysterious signals described yesterday by Signor Marconi as having been received in the form of interruptions of the Marconi wireless instruments, Sir Frank W. Dyson, astronomer royal, today admitted that in his opinion it was quite possible to get waves from other planets. He was not prepared to go further at the present time, and left it to greater wireless experts than himself to describe the effects of such waves.

Interviewed today regarding the signals, Marconi said:

"They are sounds. They may be signals, we do not know. They are not what operators call atmospheric, and we have nothing to guide us at present as to how they are caused. We do not get them unless we set up a special wave length, very much greater than the wave length ordinarily used. Some times there may be a long wait before we hear anything or we may hear these sounds in twenty minutes or half an hour. They occur when we are using a wave length of approximately 100 kilometers, which is three or four times the length used for commercial purposes."

"These sounds do not interrupt commercial messages," he said, and continued:

"We haven't gone out of our way to look for them because they are no good to us, but they seem very persistent. Three short raps are often received which might be interpreted into the letter 's' in the Morse alphabet, but there are sounds also which might stand for other letters. I want to make it quite clear, however, that nothing in the nature of a message can be picked up. The sounds may be due to accident or the fact that some one is trying to signal, and it isn't wise to build too great expectations."

Marconi said the sounds were curiously musical and appear to originate at a great distance which might be due to electrical disturbance. He said he had no recent reports about them because the great wave length necessary was not usually in operation.

Scouts Idea of Signals.

NEW YORK, January 28.—There has been no unusual interference with wireless communication in America, asserted Dr. E. F. W. Anderson, chief engineere of the Radio Corporation of America, in discussing today the mysterious wireless signals described in London by Signor Marconi.

He scouted the suggestion advanced by some scientists abroad that the signals might have come from another planet. If any disturbance existed, according to Dr. Anderson, it was purely terrestrial.

"The supposed signals which are considered unusual probably are produced by some spark station," he said, "and are being heard at a greater distance than ordinarily because of the clearness of the atmosphere and the absence of the static. The fact that the mysterious signals are partly decipherable bears out my contention."

$12 Millions used last year to KILL COLDS

HILL'S CASCARA QUININE BROMIDE

Standard cold remedy for 20 years—in tablet form—safe, sure, no opiates—breaks up a cold in 24 hours—relieves grip in 3 days. Money back if it fails. The genuine box has a Red top with Mr. Hill's picture.

At All Drug Stores

"Here Is My Secret"

"My good complexion is not an accident. Many years ago my grandmother used Palmer's SKIN-SUCCESS Soap. She was noted for her fine complexion. My mother used it, and today her complexion is as good as mine. I inherited the habit, and the result speaks for itself. I never have skin-rash, blotches or chapped skin. Now you know the reason why."

Palmer's SKIN-SUCCESS Soap is a pure, sweet, healthful, antiseptic cleanser. It is indispensable to the woman who wants a soft and youthful skin.

Ask your Dealer.

PALMER'S "SKIN-SUCCESS" Soap

SOAP 25¢ SKIN-SUCCESS Ointment 25c-50c. For skin troubles, eruptions, wounds. BLOOD-SUCCESS tablets—25c. For impoverished blood. The Morgan Drug Co., Brooklyn, N.Y.

NEW LOW RATES FOR FOREIGN EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, January 28.—English exchange rates dropped to another low level today, when demand bills on the pound sterling dropped to 3.53¼, or 1¾ below yesterday's record low.

In the first half hour demand sterling dropped to 3.52½. Franc checks opened at the new low rate of 13.12 for the dollar, off 20 centimes from yesterday's close. Lire checks were quoted at 15.32, 18 centimes below yesterday's record low.

German marks were quoted at 1.05 and Austrian crowns at 31-100.

Heavy selling later depressed sterling to $3.50¾, francs to 13.32 and lira to 15.42.

London Is Affected.

LONDON, January 28, 3:30 p.m.—Foreign exchange was demoralized today under the lead of New York, which slumped to $3.53 to the pound, representing a decline of about 35 per cent from the normal. Paris checks at 47 francs to the pound and Belgian at 49 francs contributed to the demoralization, while business with Italy was almost impossible.

The reasons for the decline of the New York rate were the same as those previously held responsible—the huge accumulation of the debt of Europe to America, with the additional factor that recently France and Belgium have been buying dollars through London.

Lombard street does not consider the decline unusual, in view of this debt, which will reach a big figure by the time for the resumption of the payment of interest on the American loans, and it would not be surprised to see the rate go below $3.50, especially if the demand for dollars continues.

So hurtful to business are these conditions that it is considered in the street that the whole European financial position has reached a serious stage and that unless something is done the result will be chaos.

One of the immediate results of the action of American exchange was the further rise in the price of bar gold to 117 shillings 6 pence per ounce, at which figure South Africa, South America and the Straits Settlements are keen buyers. Silver also jumped 2 pence to 84½, owing to the small American offerings and Chinese buying.

A Japanese tailor holds his cloth with his toes.

DON'T PUT OFF

It's the neglected cold, cough, tender throat or tonsils, that debilitate and leave the body disposed to serious germ diseases.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

should be taken at the first sign of lowered resistance, cold or cough. The energizing virtues of Scott's bring essential nourishment and help to the weakened system.

Give Scott's a trial.

Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J. 19-15

NOW---*You Can Save*

10% to 40% Discount in the Half Yearly Furniture Sale

When the Sale is over, OFF come the Discount Tags. RIGHT NOW you can save. Don't be one of the disappointed ones who will be too late to benefit by these substantial and ACTUAL Savings.

A few remarkable specials are mentioned here. Hundreds of others equally attractive. The main point is---Now---Now---NOW! The Sale is on. Soon it will be too late!

Actual Savings of 10% to 25%

in the Half-Yearly Discount Sale of

R-U-G-S

All rugs from our own high-grade stocks and the Discounts range from $1.50 to $16.50. Under present market conditions this means that in this sale you can buy the rugs **less than present wholesale cost.**

A Few Discount Sale Prices

Wilton Velvet Rugs, seamless, size 9x12, $62.10

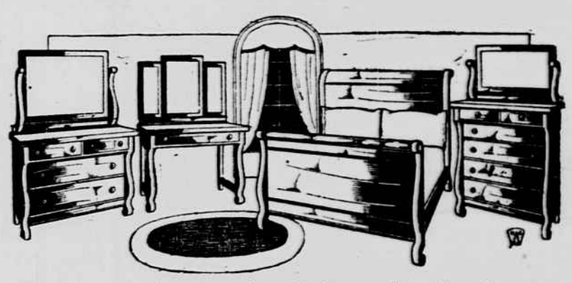
Royal Axminster Rugs, size 9x12, $44.78

Fine Wilton Rugs, size 9x12, $73 to $135

9x12 Seamless Tapestry Brussels Rugs, $32.28.
9x12 Rattania Fiber Rugs, $15.74.
9x12 Wool and Fiber Rugs, $14.02.
9x12 Imported Rag Rugs, $17.00.

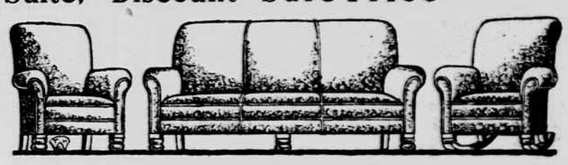
—Fourth Floor.

Typical Discount Sale Bargain Four-piece Bedroom Suite $127

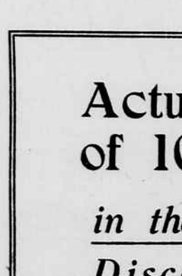


THIS attractive four-piece Bedroom Suite has four generous-size pieces with full-size mirrors. Curved colonial posts and standards, with full size Bed, finished in golden oak.

this Overstuffed Living Room Suite, Discount Sale Price $145



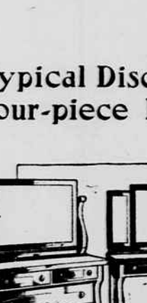
ROOMY, Overstuffed Suite, of generous dimension. Double spring edge seats and spring backs, arms heavily padded. Upholstered in attractive tapestry of good quality. A remarkable value even in our Discount Sale.



Chiffonier or Dresser

Your Choice in the Discount Sale

$18.75



Either a Solid Oak Dresser with three drawers and a plate mirror; or a Solid Oak Chiffonier with five drawers and a plate mirror.

Bed Davenport

In Three Woods, Discount Sale Price, $49.75

A comfortable Davenport by day. Opens into a comfortable bed, three-quarter size. Finished in mahogany, golden and fumed oak; upholstered in brown imitation leather.

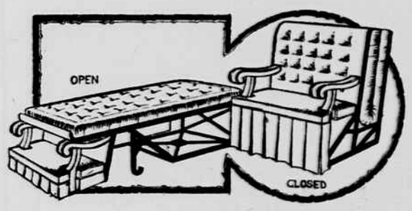
Bed, Spring and Mattress Discount Sale Price, Complete $22.75

Two-inch Continuous Post Bed, 3/8 fillers; reinforced woven wire spring. Combination Mattress, soft top and bottom. Full size.

Another Bed, Spring and Mattress; Discount Sale Price, $32.50

Two-inch Post Bed, 1-inch fillers; double strand, reinforced woven wire spring. All-cotton mattress, closely tufted. Full size.

A Chair---2 Seconds---a Bed, Discount Sale Price $36.75



A REAL Easy Chair, one that you can lounge in; roomy and soft. Any big upholstered chair would cost as much, and besides, you have a comfortable bed, ready when needed, without extra expense; good springs, and a felt mattress 5 inches thick.

The Hecht Co.

The Store of Specialized Shops

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

(Copyright, 1920, Western Newspaper Union)

LESSON FOR MARCH 21

JOHN'S PICTURE OF WORSHIP IN HEAVEN.

LESSON TEXT—Rev. 7:9-17.

GOLDEN TEXT—Blessing, and glory, and wisdom, and thanksgiving, and honor, and power, and might be unto our God for ever and ever. Amen.—Rev. 7:12.

PRIMARY TOPIC — The Heavenly Home.

JUNIOR TOPIC.—A Glimpse of Heaven.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC —A Vision of the Glorious Future.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC —Permanent Message of the Book of Revelation.

I. The Worshipers (vv. 9-14).

1. Who they are (vv. 9, 11). (1) Redeemed men (v. 9). They are mainly Gentiles—"of all nations, and kindreds, and people, and tongues." They are those to whom the "gospel of the kingdom" has been preached by converted Israelites (Matt. 24:14). In the first part of chapter seven we saw God sealing his chosen ones from Israel. They were sealed with the seal of God in their foreheads, which doubtless means the supernatural endowment of the Holy Spirit on the last days (Joel 2:28-32). While this was partially fulfilled on the day of Pentecost, its larger realization is still future (Acts 2:15-21). This outpouring is for the equipment of the Jews for their divinely ordained mission, namely, to preach the gospel of the kingdom to the whole world. When God sends forth the 144,000 Jews with the unction of the Holy Spirit, the innumerable multitude from all nations will receive Christ, the slain Lamb, for their redemption. (2) All the angels (v. 11). These angels indorse this ascription of praise offered by these redeemed men by saying "Amen."

2. Whence came these redeemed? (vv. 13, 14). They came out of the great tribulation (v. 14). After the rapture of the Church (I Thess. 4:13-18), awful days of suffering and trial shall come upon the world (II Thess. 2:7, 8). It is the time of sorrow when the anti-Christ shall hold sway; such days as were not before nor shall be after, in which if not shortened no flesh could be saved (Matt. 24:15, 21, 22; cf. Dan. 7:8; 9:26, 27).

3. What they say (vv. 10, 12). (1) Salvation to our God and the Lamb (v. 10). They ascribe their salvation to God through the sacrifice of the Lamb, Jesus Christ. (2) "Blessing." They acknowledge that all blessings came from him. (3) "Glory." They acknowledge him as the glorious one and the one to whom all glory should be given. (4) "Wisdom." He is infinitely wise and all wisdom comes from him. (5) "Thanksgiving," because salvation was provided by him. (6) "Honor." Their hearts went out to him in high esteem. (7) "Power and might." They recognized that all power inhered in him.

II. The Blessedness of the Worshipers (vv. 13-17).

1. They are before God's throne (vv. 9, 15). They are in heaven and near the throne of God. Jesus Christ is now preparing mansions for those who shall go to heaven (John 14:1-3).

2. Clothed with white robes (vv. 9, 14). Their white robes suggest their character. They have been made such in the blood of the Lamb. The only way for a sinner to be made ready for heaven is through the blood of Christ.

3. They bear palm branches (v. 9). The significance of the palm is found in the use that the Jews made of it at the Feast of Tabernacles. It was a time of great joy, because it represented the gathered harvest. The bearers of the palm branches will experience the blessedness of not only being in heaven, but of enjoying rewards for their work on earth.

4. They serve God day and night (v. 15). Heaven is not a place of idleness, or altogether of singing God's praises, but a place where real, vital service is rendered to God; indeed, there are nobler fields of endeavor awaiting us beyond this life. This life is but a training school in which we are made ready for service in heaven.

5. God dwells among them (v. 15). To get to heaven at all would be truly blessed, but to be there and have God to dwell among us will be wonderful.

6. Hunger no more nor thirst (v. 16). Here life is one continuous round of hungering and thirsting. In heaven we shall neither hunger nor thirst, for Jesus Christ, the Lamb, shall feed us. The straits and necessities of life will then be over.

7. Neither shall the sunlight or heat come upon them (v. 17).

8. God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes (v. 17).

This Day Only.

Enjoy the blessings of the day if God sends them; and the evils bear patiently and sweetly; for this day only is ours; we are dead to yesterday, and not born to tomorrow.—Jeremy Taylor.

Greatest of All Cunning.

The greatest of all cunning is to seem blind to the snares which we know are laid for us; men are never so easily deceived as while they are endeavoring to deceive others.—Rochefoucauld.

ROAD BUILDING

DRAINAGE IS BIG ESSENTIAL

Chief Requirement of Good Earth Road Is Drainage—Keep Crown Properly Dragged.

It can be truthfully said that drainage is the chief essential in putting earth roads into proper condition. An old Scotchman, an expert road builder, aptly said that the three requirements of good earth roads are drainage, more drainage, and still more drainage. The roads must not only have good surface drainage but must also have good under drainage. Surface drainage is secured by proper grading, adequate side ditches, and by keeping the crown of the road properly dragged. Stretches of road that do not dry out quickly must be under-drained by tile.

The drag must be used after each rain, if the best results are to be secured. Don't go on the road while too muddy, let it dry out slightly; it should be wet enough, however, so it will not

Several of the Grain Belt States Annually Expend Over $3,000,000 in Constructing and Maintaining Roads, Bridges and Culverts.

crumble, but smear. When properly used, the drag brings a thin layer of earth toward the center of the road which is rolled and packed between the wet periods. If too much crown is secured by dragging, the angle of the drag should be reversed.

Getting the earth roads graded, ditches open, well drained, and properly crowned by dragging is about all that can be done until the people are ready to surface the road with gravel, broken stone or some other surfacing material.

GREAT 1920 ROAD PROGRAM

Necessary for Many States to Postpone Expenditure of Federal Funds for Building.

David F. Houston, secretary of agriculture, in his annual report, calls attention to the fact that the 1919 program for federal aid road building is greater than any previous annual road-building accomplishment in this country. It is so great, in fact, that it undoubtedly will be necessary for many of the states to postpone until 1920 the expenditure of the federal funds because of the necessity of developing experienced contracting and engineering organizations from the stagnant conditions brought about by the war. Under the terms of the federal aid road act, the apportionment to a state for any one fiscal year remains available for expenditure until the close of the succeeding year. It is estimated that funds already provided will be sufficient to finance next year a program more than four times greater than any that has ever been undertaken.

GOOD MARKET IS REQUISITE

Prime Essential for Successful Diversified Farming—Bad Roads Are Drawback.

Farmers sooner or later learn the desirability of diversified farming. Perhaps no cause limits farming of this description so much as bad roads, for the prime requisite for successful diversified farming is a good market. This market may be either a nearby town or a city, or a distant market which requires railroad transportation.

ADVANTAGE TO AGRICULTURE

Time Saved in Hauling Over Improved Roads Really Reduces Cost of Transportation.

One of the great advantages of improved roads to agriculture is the time saved in hauling, which in reality amounts to a reduction in transportation costs.

BIGGER TAXES ON BAD ROADS

Lost Time and Labor on Poor Highways Will More Than Build and Maintain Good Road.

Some folks object to a good roads tax. The American farmer pays greater taxes on bad roads than he does on the construction and maintenance of good roads. The time and labor lost on bad roads will more than pay the tax levy to build and support a good road.

"Hello, Earth! Hello!"

Marconi believes he is receiving signals from the planets

Tesla

Marconi

Niagara Falls

Edison

OF COURSE you recall Jules Verne's "Ten Thousand Leagues Under the Sea." Well, his submarine is now an accomplished fact, isn't it?

And doubtless you read Kipling's "With the Night Mail." Well, the Atlantic has been crossed in a single flight, hasn't it?

Probably, also, you read H. G. Wells' "The War of the Worlds," in which the Martians descended upon us with fighting machines even more formidable than the tanks of the great war and a mysterious agent of wholesale destruction even more deadly than any gas used by either side.

Well, who shall say that Wells hasn't the right idea about Mars being inhabited by beings just as smart as we are—and probably a good deal smarter?

It is a bold man who say "impossible" these days.

Anyway, Guglielmo Marconi, the famous Italian engineer, who perfected wireless telegraphy, has opened up an exceedingly interesting question by this statement:

"I have encountered during my experiments with wireless telegraphy most amazing phenomena. Most striking of all is the receipt by me personally of signals which I believe originated in the space beyond our planet. I believe it is entirely possible that these signals may have been sent by the inhabitants of other planets to the inhabitants of earth.

"If there are any human beings on Mars I would not be surprised if they should find a means of communication with this planet. Linking of the science of astronomy with that of electricity may bring about almost anything.

"While our own planet is a storehouse of wonders, we are not warranted in accepting as a fact the general supposition that the inhabitants of our comparatively insignificant planet are any more highly developed than inhabitants (if there be such) of other planets.

"For all we know, the strange sounds that I have received by wireless may be only a forerunner of a tremendous discovery.

"The messages have been distinct but unintelligible. They have been received simultaneously in London and in New York, with identical intensity, indicating that they must have originated at a great distance.

"These signals are apparently due to electromagnetic waves of great length, which are not merely stray signals. Occasionally such signals can be imagined to correspond with certain letters of the Morse code. They steal in at our stations irregularly at all seasons. We do not get the signals unless we establish a minimum of 65-mile wave lengths. Sometimes we hear these planetary or interplanetary sounds 20 or 30 minutes after sending out a long wave. They do not interrupt traffic, but when they occur they are very persistent.

"The most familiar signal received is curiously musical. It comes in the form of three short raps, which may be interpreted as the Morse letter 'S,' but there are other sounds which may stand for other letters.

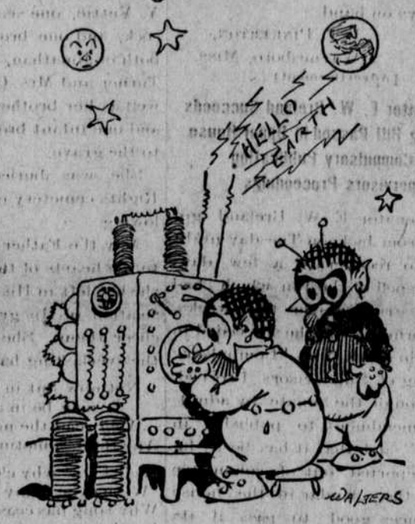
"The war prevented an investigation of the Hertzian mystery, but now our organization intends to undertake a thorough probe."

Australia corroborates Marconi's statement. Highly skilled and experienced operators at Sydney have received numerous signals similar to those reported as having been received in England. They consist of frequent repetitions of two dashes, representing the letter M. They are on wave lengths of 80,000 to 120,000 meters. The Australian experts say such wave lengths have never yet been used by any wireless station of the earth.

Now what do the electrical authorities say on the general subject? Here it is, in brief:

Thomas A. Edison has this to say: "Although I am not an expert in wireless telegraphy, I can plainly see that the mysterious wireless interruptions experienced by Mr. Marconi's operators may be good grounds for the theory that inhabitants of other planets are trying to signal to us. Mr. Marconi is quite right in stating that this is entirely within the realm of the possible.

"I have given some thought to the matter and can record one personal experience which may or may not have bearing on proving that Mr. Marconi is right. I was seated on the peak of a great pile of iron ore near the reduction plant at Orange one day, when I noticed that the magnetic needle



was jumping about in astonishing fashion. The thought immediately popped into my mind that static signals from some other planet were probably responsible. This idea took such a hold on me that I made the definite suggestion that there be established in the ore fields of Michigan a station where scientific vigil might be kept, in the hope that the great masses of ore in that region would attract magnetic signals from interplanetary space.

"If we are to accept the theory of Mr. Marconi that these signals are being sent out by inhabitants of other planets, we must at once accept with it the theory of their advanced development. Either they are our intellectual equals or our superiors. It would be stupid for us to assume that we have a corner on all the intelligence in the universe."

Nikola Tesla, the famous Serbian inventor and electrical expert says: "Marconi's idea of communicating with the other planets is the greatest and most fascinating problem confronting the human imagination today. To insure success a body of competent scientists should be organized to study all possible plans and put into execution the best. The matter should be directed probably by astronomers with sufficient backing from men with money and imagination. Supposing that there are intelligent human beings on Mars, success is easily within the range of possibility. In March, 1907, I stated in the Harvard Illustrated Magazine that experiments looking to communication with other planets should be undertaken.

"In 1899 I built an electric plant in Colorado and obtained activities of 18,000,000 horsepower. In the course of my experiments I employed a receiver of virtually unlimited sensitiveness. There were no other wireless plants near, and, at that time, no other wireless plants anywhere on this earth of sufficient range to affect mine. One day my ear caught what seemed to be regular signals. I knew that they could not have been produced upon the earth. The possibility that they came from Mars occurred to me, but the pressure of business affairs caused me to drop the experiment.

"The thing, I think, that we should try to develop is a plan akin to picture transmission, by means of which we could convey to the inhabitants of Mars knowledge of earthly forms. This would enable up to exchange with them not only simple primitive facts, but involved conceptions. To talk to Mars seems to me only a matter of electric power and perseverance."

Frank Dyson, British astronomer royal, believes we could get Hertzian waves from other planets. Prof. Edward Branley, Paris, inventor of the coherer, is sceptical. Prof. Domenico Argentieri, Rome, says the supposed signals are worthy of careful observation.

Prof. Albert Einstein, the German astronomer and author of the theory of "Relativity" that is apparently upsetting all accepted doctrines, believes that Mars and other planets are inhabited, but if intelligent creatures are trying to communicate with the earth he should expect them to use rays of light, which could much more easily be controlled.

Are there inhabitants on Mars? That's a question on which scientists differ.

Among scientists who have won the right to speak with authority the foremost was the late Professor Lowell, director of the observatory at Flagstaff, Ariz. Not only was Professor Lowell convinced that Mars was inhabited, but he believed the people had a much higher degree of intelligence than those on earth. He dwelt particularly on their inventive genius.

In 1914 he found a new opportunity for strengthening his pet belief by announcing that instead of losing any of their canals the Martians had built two new ones, which could be seen plainly through the telescope.

"We have actually seen them formed under our eyes," Professor Lowell said at the time, "and the importance of it can hardly be overestimated. The phenomenon transcends any natural law, and is only explicable so far as can be seen by the presence out yonder of animate will."

Professor Lowell had little to say about the appearance of the beings on Mars. Edmond Perrier, director of the museum of the Jardin des Plantes, in Paris, constructed the first picture of the Martians as he conceived them. He said in part:

"The men on Mars are tall because the force of gravity is slight. They are blond because the daylight is less intense. They have less powerful limbs. Their large blue eyes, their strong noses, their large ears, constitute a type of beauty which we doubtless would not appreciate except as suggesting superhuman intelligence."

On the other hand, Dr. C. G. Abbott holds that if wireless messages are being received, it is not Mars sending the signals, but most probably Venus. Abbott is director of the Smithsonian astrophysical observatory and assistant secretary of the Smithsonian institution. He says Mars is eliminated as a possibility because known conditions on that planet would not permit the existence of any form of living creature. It is too cold there and there is practically no water vapor in its atmosphere.

Assuming that Mars or some other planet is signaling us, what can we do in the circumstances? Apparently we can do much.

Dr. James Harris Rogers of Hyattsville, Md., who has devoted his life to the study of electric waves and invented the underground and undersea wireless used during the war, declares he is going to undertake to teach the inhabitants of Mars the rudiments of intelligence of this planet. Within a year wireless communication will be established with Mars, Dr. Rogers believes.

L. J. Lesh, a New York radio engineer, suggests that one of the methods of constructing a gigantic station would be to erect huge antennae suspended by balloons like the British dirigible R-34. He asserts, however, that a still better way would be to use huge and brilliant shafts of light as antennae for the system. He thinks that projectors could be grouped around one spot where a great amount of electricity could be generated. He suggests Niagara Falls or some other spot with an enormous amount of water power.

Elmer A. Sperry has a searchlight capable of producing a beam having the illuminating intensity of 1,280,000,000 candle power. He would form a group of 150 to 200 of his searchlights and direct their combined beams in the direction of Mars. An aggregation of that sort would possess the luminous equivalent of a star of the seventh magnitude such as our telescopes are able to pick up readily. Therefore, assuming that the Martians had glasses of equal power, they should have no trouble in catching that dot of light from a distance of 35,000,000 to 40,000,000 miles.

It would be possible, no doubt, to operate these lights so that they could give slow signals which would fill all the requirements of a system of communication. However, an array of lights of this character and the needful energizing plant would cost a pretty sum.

The outlay might be warranted some day, but certainly not until it is certain that we are being called by one of our neighbors out in space.

IN ANOTHER KEY

HIS POCKET WAS BARE.

Teacher was giving a lesson on good behavior, and wanted to drive it home to the children's mind.

First she sought to point out the wickedness of stealing.

"Johnny," she said to one small boy, "if I put my hand in your pocket and took out a penny, what would I be?"

But instead of replying, "A thief," Johnny looked at her solmenly, and remarked:

"A conjurer!"—London Answers.

Driven to It.

"My boy," said Mr. Grabcoin, "are you getting ready to settle down?"

"Yes, dad. I guess I'll have to."

"A sensible decision, sir."

"Perhaps. Most of the chaps I went to college with are doing some kind of beastly work, and one hates to sit around his club all day with nobody to talk to but the waiters. Ho, hum! I'll have to go into business to amuse myself."

BEGINNING OF A ROMANCE.

Nurse—If you loved me you would give up smoking when you get over your terrible wounds.

Soldier—If you loved me you wouldn't ask me to give it up.

The Producer.

A man worth while, beyond a doubt,
That person is,
Who does not rant, or roar or shout,
But tends to his biz.

A Mean Man.

"Would you mind telling me what the upkeep of your limousine amounts to?"

"Certainly not," replied the prosperous citizen. "But may I ask why you want to know?"

"My wife's been after me to buy a flivver and I'm going to argue against it on a limousine basis."

Wanted Some One Congenial.

The Applicant—As your paid companion, will I be expected to accompany you on week-ends and other short trips?

Mrs. K. Nyne—Oh, I didn't advertise for a companion for myself. It's for my little dog, to keep him from being lonesome while I'm out.

Their Differences.

Hokus—On what grounds were they divorced?

Pukus—Incompatibility of temperament, I believe.

Hokus—Couldn't they agree?

Pokus—No; every time she tried to make him mad he just laughed.—Town Topics.

Well, Well.

"Prices are sky high."

"We all need a raise."

"My boss evidently thinks so."

"Why?"

"Yesterday he raised me a dollar a week."

SOME DINNER.

"Was it much of a dinner?"

"I should say it was. There were seven different kinds of forks at each plate."

Safety First.

A crazy motorist is he,
He opens wide the gas,
His driving motto seems to be:
"They shall not pass!"

Quite Otherwise.

"Your charges are simply outrageous," complained the guest who was at the shore hotel for his health.

"Hold on!" protested the landlord. "You forget I'm not at this hotel for the same reason that you are."

Smart, at That.

"I guess my wife thinks I'm a pretty smart man."

"Why?"

"She admits that I am half as smart as she thought I was the day we were married."

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Le notizie sul compromesso italo-jugoslavo sono premature

Circa l'esecuzione del trattato di Londra

(per telefono al «Corriere delle Puglie»)

ROMA, 28. (notte).

Mentre i giornali diffondevano la notizia di un'agenzia ufficiosa di Belgrado, secondo la quale la risposta di quel governo all'intimazione degli alleati per la soluzione della questione adriatica secondo il progetto concordato sarebbe negativa, un'agenzia ufficiosa italiana divulgava oggi una notizia nella quale, tra l'altro, si legge:

«Le notizie circa il rifiuto della Jugoslavia ad aderire al compromesso adriatico concordato tra i Governi alleati risultano premature nei nostri ambienti politici. Nessuna comunicazione nè ufficiale nè ufficiosa risulta ancora pervenuta al riguardo al nostro Governo, e pertanto tutte le eventualità devono ritenersi possibili».

Dopo aver detto che si prevedono nuovi espedienti dilatorii da parte del governo di Belgrado, non essendo questo in grado di fare accettare il compromesso dai comitati e dagli elementi [illegible] sembra semplicissimo ed intuitivo, ed ecco perchè noi fiorentini ai nostri dubbi sull'applicabilità del patto di Londra, dubbi che nei nostri ambienti politici e diplomatici sono assai diffusi, per quanto se ne parli con molta circospezione. E' un tema che la stampa non predilige, che, diciamo chiaramente, la turba di non poco. Tutto ciò si spiega fino a un certo punto. La stampa italiana è nettamente divisa in due correnti: da una parte si trovano coloro che giurano sul patto di Londra, dall'altra parte quelli che a quel patto non annettono importanza alcuna, e sono tuttora favorevoli ad accordi transazionali ed a compromessi interalleati o diretti fra l'Italia e la Jugoslavia. Ai primi non viene neppure in mente che esaminando la vicenda politica diplomatica della questione adriatica alla conferenza di Parigi il patto di Londra non possa essere applicato, ed ai secondi non conviene affatto sostenere la sua inapplicabilità perchè essi hanno, [illegible]

La solidarietà dei partiti e della stampa jugoslava di fronte all'Italia

(Dal nostro inviato speciale).

FIUME, 26.

Ho già altre volte rilevato che i giornali jugoslavi, per quanto inconsulti e diversi nel considerare i loro problemi interni, per tanto sono compatti e solidali nel loro atteggiamento contro l'Italia.

Mentre nei problemi interni essi si accapigliano in tutti i modi nel problema della pace sono quasi sempre in un accordo commovente.

C'è da volere il Veneto per liberare i 10 mila sloveni della Venezia?

E tutti, magnini, a rivendicare il Veneto.

C'è da chiedere il confine dell'Isonzo?

E tutti a volere l'Isonzo.

C'è da accontentarsi della linea di Wilson?

E tutti, sebbene a denti serrati, ad acconsentire.

Oggi che si tratta di decidere se le offerte del Governo italiano sieno da accettarsi o meno, ecco che tutta la stampa jugoslava, facendo eco alle opinioni di tutti i partiti, compatta, serrata, dà addosso all'Italia e combatte per una intransigenza quant'altri mai assoluta.

LA SEQUELA DEL «NO»

Con voce fiera pronuncia il seguente discorso:

Signori del Consiglio!

Siamo stati qui chiamati dal suono della campana civica, dalla voce coraggiosa del bronzo, siamo stati qui radunati. La libertà dell'antica loggia tempora l'aria di questo loro chiuso. La campana ha suonato a stormo, ha squillato a riscossa, ha rombato all'armi, e il cuore della città balza come nella prima ora della redenzione. Questa è la prima ora dei combattimento vero: questa è l'ora forte in cui divieni coraggio e dietro i denti serrati, quel grido che tante volte ci ha riempito la bocca. Abbiamo atteso, abbiamo sperato, abbiamo sperato, **abbiamo resistito, abbiamo fallito**, ci siamo lasciati prendere dalle tentazioni, dalla debolezza e dalla stanchezza. Ci siamo lasciati disputare e valutare come cose da mercato, abbiamo gettato nella bilancia dei mercanti la nostra anima e non aveva peso.

Abbiamo gettato nella bilancia dei venditori e degli sgombratori la nostra libertà, la nostra fedeltà, il nostro patimento, la nostra coscienza, tutto che possedevamo di più caro e di più sacro, e non aveva peso.

Oggi conviene gettar nella bilancia il ferro, oggi conviene gettar nella bilancia il cuore sanguigno che s'è accresciuto e misura che s'accresceva il dolore.

Nel tedio dell'attesa, nelle corruzioni degli ozii, negl'intrighi delle miserie quotidiane, abbiamo potuto smarrire il sentimento della grandezza, ma oggi la grandezza del dramma ci risolleva dinanzi a noi e ci esalta e ci

[illegible] l'Italia vile ci rinnega e ci abbandona, noi soli la salveremo dinanzi all'avvenire.

Noi pochi siamo la più grande Italia. E la necessità della grandezza è il nostro destino imminente.

Chi vi mancherà? Non io se pur debba rimaner solo. Ecco la mia vita e tutto quello che in me vale più nella mia vita. Tutto quello che di me non può morire.

Una volta un re barbaro mandò ad un suo nemico vinto un arpa, un pane, una spugna e un'arma corta. La spugna per tergere le lacrime; il pane per sfamarsi; l'arpa per dar tregua al dolore; l'arma per troncarlo. Ed egli che era stato vinto vinto ma non aveva riconosciuto sè vinto non tenne se non l'arma e l'impugnò e la levò e disdegnò e gettò via tutto il resto sapendo come il ferro sia l'estrema aurora del destino.

«Ferrum est quod alit». Così è di noi: gettiamo tutto il resto nel profondo Carnaro e teniamo l'arma e leviamo l'arma. Questo che mi fu dato in San Vito dalle vostre umili eroine, significa corpo a corpo: è il comando del combattimento disperato.

La vittoria d'Italia non ha più le ali. Ebbene, combatterà con noi a piedi, compagna dei fanti, fante di lunga lena.

Signori del Consiglio, è compresa nella leva che voi siete per decretare.

L'Italia nostra, per la giusta causa della sua intesa e della sua integrazione nazionale, ha trovato tutti pronti a fare il loro dovere e perciò è riuscita vittoriosa contro il suo secolare nemico. Per questo il sangue più puro dei suoi figli è stato versato; ma il nobile olocausto sarebbe vano, se la Patria non potesse, per mancanza di mezzi, conservare nel concerto delle Nazioni il prestigio morale che si diffonde con la luce del proprio sapere e la ricchezza dei propri prodotti. Ma le scuole, le officine, lo sviluppo dell'agricoltura non potranno mai com-

La Terra potrà comunicare con altri pianeti?

LONDRA, 28. — In una intervista concessa ad un redattore del «Daily Mail», Guglielmo Marconi afferma che le stazioni radiotelegrafiche ricevono spesso segnali di cui nessuno è riuscito finora a scoprire la provenienza. Sono segnali certamente inviati da grandissima distanza, dall'infinito della zona atmosferica terrestre, perchè vengono raccolti contemporaneamente da stazioni radiotelegrafiche assai distanti l'una dall'altra, come quella di Londra e quella di New York. Non è stato possibile — soggiunge Marconi — decifrare dai segnali ricevuti nessun messaggio comprensibile; ma si è notato che la lettera, che è dell'alfabeto Morse, è stata ripetuta più spesso che ogni altro segno.

Marconi dice che le investigazioni scientifiche sopra l'origine dei segnali continuano e che per ora non può dare nessuna attendibile spiegazione, ma non esclude che essi possano provenire da altri pianeti oppure che siano connessi con fenomeni solari.

Il «Daily Mail» consacra il suo articolo di fondo alla comunicazione di Guglielmo Marconi, e si chiede se noi ci troviamo sul limitare di una delle maggiori scoperte che l'umanità possa fare, cioè il mezzo di entrare in comunicazioni con altri pianeti.

Il Prestito della Pace

TORINO, 28. — L'importo delle sottoscrizioni al nuovo prestito nazionale ascende a tutt'oggi presso questa sede della Banca d'Italia a 930 milioni di lire.

GOOD BARN FOR UP-TO-DATE FARM

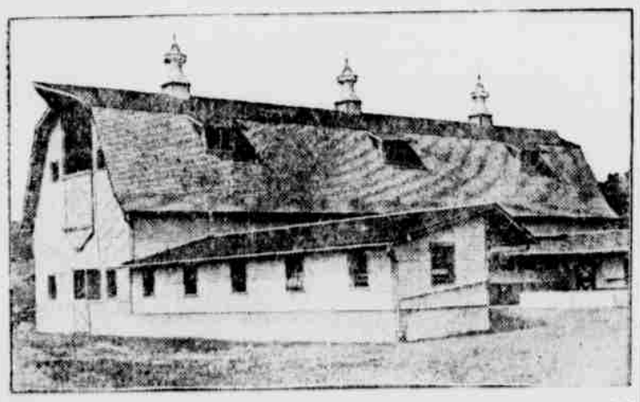
Unusual Design That Will Appeal to Farmer.

ARRANGED TO SAVE LABOR

Main Structure Provides Winter Home for 30 Cows and Shelter Sheds for Beef Cattle That Are Being Fed.

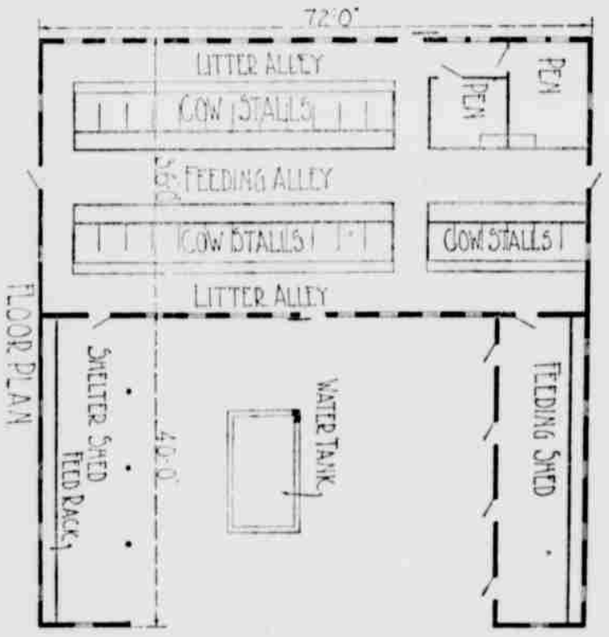
Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 1827 Prairie avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only enclose two-cent stamp for reply.

Combining the dairy business with that of raising and feeding beef cattle for the market is good judgment, as while each is a separate industry, they are so closely related that the farmer who is successful at one is found to be at the other.



The prime essential for success in the dairy business is a weather-tight barn, arranged so that the work of caring for the herd can be done economically and efficiently, and equipped so that the animals will be as comfortable in winter as when they are in pasture. The saving in the cost of labor that can be made in such a barn, and the large increase in the production of milk that is secured when cows are warm and comfortable pay large dividends to the dairyman.

An unusual barn design is shown in the accompanying illustration. Here a modern dairy barn has been coupled with two shelter and feeding sheds for beef cattle. The buildings are arranged so that the work of caring for all the animals can be done easily, and the cows and beef cattle will be housed properly.



The dairy barn is of standard frame construction set on a concrete foundation and is 36 feet wide and 72 feet long. It is what is known as a gambrel roof barn, with the cow stable in the basement part, and above a large mow floor for the storage of hay and other roughage the animals need during the colder months.

Each of the shelter sheds is 40 feet long, and is set on a concrete foundation. They are inclosed so as to keep the animals warm and allow the feed they consume to put on flesh rather than provide them with warmth. Every animal, human or brute must be kept warm, and unless they are protected from the cold, the food they eat goes to make heat.

Two rows of stalls in the cow stable provide accommodations for 30 cows, while two pens may be used either for calves, or one for a bull if a sire for the herd is kept.

The stalls are arranged so that they face a feeding alley through the center of the stable. At the rear of the stalls are litter alleys. This arrangement permits the feed to be delivered to the mangers on either side of the feeding alley by an overhead carrier, and the litter removed by the same means.

On top of the barn are three suction ventilators, which are connected with foul-air shafts set into the walls of the barn and following the roof lines. These shafts carry out the foul air, while fresh-air intakes are located near the ceiling of the stable.

There are three essentials to the well being of a dairy herd while they are in winter quarters. They are fresh air, fresh water and sunshine. The ventilating system provides fresh air, and the rows of windows permit sunshine to get into the stable. The sunshine acts as a purifier and keeps the stable sanitary and free from disease. If the farm has a water pressure system there usually is a storage tank located in the barn and connected with individual drinking cups at the stall heads. One cup for every two cows will provide the animals with a continuous supply of fresh water, and it is surprising the amount of water the animals will consume. A continuous supply of water increases the flow of milk as much as 10 per cent, and is a paying investment for every dairyman.

The feeding sheds are not divided, but are designed to permit the animals to run loose. Along the rear wall of each shed is a feed rack, which is kept filled with roughage. Between the sheds in the center of the yard is a concrete water tank, for the use of the loose animals.

These buildings will accommodate what is considered a rather large herd of animals in the corn-belt states. At the same time they are arranged so that the herd can be cared for economically and, consequently, profitably.

While the time will soon be here when all of the live stock on the farm will be turned out to pasture, this is the time to prepare their winter homes. Many farmers will want their old buildings rebuilt and equipped in the modern way. Other farmers will build new farm buildings for the simple reason that they are the most profitable investments they can make. The barn is the dairyman's winter workshop where his animals are producing the milk he sells. And when good, weather-tight buildings increase production and cut labor costs they become essential to the successful operation of the dairying business.

No matter what sort of a barn or other farm building is contemplated, the best method is to consult the architect, contractor and material dealer. Barns no longer are put up in a haphazard manner.

MANY SHIPS TO BE RAISED

Hundreds of Vessels Sunk by the Huns Will Be Lifted and Put Into Service.

It is estimated that 1,000 British ships, ranging in size from 200 to 10,000 tons, can be raised from the sea bed to which they were sent by mines or submarines. They were sunk in water so shallow that divers can work on the sea bottom, and the cost of new construction is so great that it will be far cheaper to raise such as are raisable, than to build other vessels. The work is already in progress.

If only half these vessels can be raised and put to work again, what a gain it will be for Britain—and for a world in which transportation is even scarcer than goods! What a romance, too. Imagine one of these salvaged ships carrying a cargo to Bremen or Hamburg, and being unloaded, perhaps, by some of the men who served on the submarine that sent it to the bottom. Such an event would hardly add to international good will at least, not at the port in question, but it would be interesting and impressive to a degree.

Perhaps it is just as well, however, that no hope is offered of raising the Lusitania. It is too deep for the divers to reach it. Let it rest in peace, let there be nothing to dull the world's horror of the most monstrous crime ever perpetrated on blue water. For other ships, resurrection at the hands of men seems appropriate; for the Lusitania, nothing but the last trump will suffice.—Chicago Journal.

She Knew Mamma.

Policeman—Well, my little dear, if you can't tell me your mother's name or where she lives, how are we to find her?

Little Girl (lost while out shopping)—Jes' put me in a shop window, an' mamma'll be sure to see me.—Edinburgh Scotsman.

Lowest Order of Life.

The lowest order of animal life is found in the microscopic jelly fish. It is simply a minute drop of gelantinous matter.

TYPIFIED SPIRIT OF FRANCE

Elderly Peasant Woman Proud That She Had Given Three Sons to Her Beloved Country.

"While I was in France several other boys and I were taking a Sunday afternoon hike and as we approached a little village we overtook a poor peasant woman, whose back was bent with toil and care, whose hair was gray with years of suffering, slowly hobbling along carrying a heavy pair of wooden shoes on her feet and pushing a wheelbarrow loaded with little pieces of wood that she had spent hours in gathering," says the "Flying Parson." Lieut. Belvin W. Maynard, in his article, "The Thrill of High Adventure," in Boys' Life. "One of the boys offered to push the wheelbarrow for her, but she, being so unaccustomed to such favors, looked at him in astonishment as though she thought he wished to steal her wood.

"Soon she was convinced he was friendly and allowed him to push her wheelbarrow for her. The expression of joy and happiness that beamed through the wrinkles of her careworn face I shall never forget. She insisted that we go to her home with her. We did, and there found an humble little stone building, unattractive, unfinished, and with no modern conveniences to add to its comforts. Seated in this cold, damp little hut she told us of real sacrifice. Although its floor was stone, its stove, which was the fireplace, its table, and its beds were all in one room, it was a home, and within its walls had been born and reared three stalwart and brave sons of France, who had given their lives for their country. This poor woman—I thought she must be poor—was happy and proud. Proud that she had given three sons to the cause of France. To her they could not have been born for a more noble cause. She would not have had them die otherwise. Was she poor? Far from it. With such a spirit no one can be poor."

Grammar and Washing.

"But Mrs. Wissinger," spoke up one of the young women teachers, "if you were to take in washing, you would get $6 a day, as against we teachers' $5," and again there was laughter.

We should think, remarks the Portland Oregonian, there would also have been consternation, if the other guides of the young mind and guardians of good English who heard the remark were not wholly off duty. The paragraph is from the Oregonian's report of a meeting at Milwaukee, Ore., between the school board and the public school teachers.

It is interesting and very pleasing to note that Milwaukee washerwoman get $6 per day. It is somewhat above the scale, we hear, in other places, though there was an interesting story in the papers the other day about the modern washerwoman's practice of going to work in her automobile.

But what we started out to say was that the particular school teacher quoted would do better, far better, on several accounts, to take up washing where no questions will be asked about her grammar. Or has the wicked reporter put words in her mouth that she did not use?

Thought Cape Ann Greenland.

Cape Ann, which furnished a bleak and barren haven for adventurous explorers, was settled temporarily only three years after the Mayflower arrived at Plymouth. Some evidence indicates that Thorwald's "Cape of the Cross," which he thought to be a projection of Greenland, was the bleak Cape Ann. Capt. John Smith landed on what is now Cape Ann, and called it Tragabigzanda in honor of a Turkish Pocahontas who did not risk her head, but who fed him while he was a prisoner. Captain Smith explored the coast within two decades before the Pilgrims came.

Reports like that of Captain Smith "angling with a hook, and crossing the sweet air from isle to isle" attracted many English fishing vessels. However, the early settlers seem to have sought their subsistence largely through agriculture. It was not until 1700 that the northeast corner of Massachusetts became identified particularly with fishing.

Fought for by Many Races.

The name of Limerick is most widely associated with the five line rhymes which were so popular a few years ago as parlor entertainment. However, Limerick disclaims any relationship to the poems. It considers itself worthy of mention in connection with bigger things. It likes especially to be remembered as the most fought-over town in Ireland. This little town on the River Shannon was wooed in cave man style throughout the middle ages by Danes, Britons, Normans and Celts, and it changed hands so frequently that its history is bewildering. Limerick was desirable in those days because of its situation on the navigable part of the Shannon. Now its strategic value and its importance as a port have lessened, so that the Norman castle which defended the waterfront is only a relic.

Just a Reminder.

"The Grabcoins are spending the winter in Florida," remarked Mrs. Dubwaite, who was glancing over the society pages.

"Well, what is that to us?" asked Mr. Dubwaite, fretfully. "We can't afford to spend the winter in Florida."

"Probably not," answered Mrs. Dubwaite, with an air of resignation. "I just thought I'd call your attention to the fact that it is still being done."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Playing Safe.

Mr. Hardiface—No, dear; I can't kiss you here; it's too light.

Miss Manchester—But you kissed me on this very spot last night, under the electric light.

Mr. Hardiface—True; but this is daylight, and some one might get a snapshot of me with a concealed camera.

Like String.

Wilson—You can say what you like about Goodefellowe, but he's as straight as a piece of string.

Walters—Yes, and just as easily broke.

"Hello, Earth! Hello!"

Marconi believes he is receiving signals from the planets

Tesla

Edison

OF COURSE you recall Jules Verne's "Ten Thousand Leagues Under the Sea." Well, his submarine is now an accomplished fact, isn't it?

And doubtless you read Kipling's "With the Night Mail." Well, the Atlantic has been crossed in a single flight, hasn't it?

Probably, also, you read H. G. Wells' "The War of the Worlds," in which the Martians descended upon us with fighting machines even more formidable than the tanks of the great war and a mysterious agent of wholesale destruction even more deadly than any gas used by either side.

Well, who shall say that Wells hasn't the right idea about Mars being inhabited by beings just as smart as we are—and probably a good deal smarter?

It is a bold man who say "impossible" these days.

Anyway, Guglielmo Marconi, the famous Italian engineer, who perfected wireless telegraphy, has opened up an exceedingly interesting question by this statement:

"I have encountered during my experiments with wireless telegraphy most amazing phenomena. Most striking of all is the receipt by me personally of signals which I believe originated in the space beyond our planet. I believe it is entirely possible that these signals may have been sent by the inhabitants of other planets to the inhabitants of earth.

"If there are any human beings on Mars I would not be surprised if they should find a means of communication with this planet. Linking of the science of astronomy with that of electricity may bring about almost anything.

"While our own planet is a storehouse of wonders, we are not warranted in accepting as a fact the general supposition that the inhabitants of our comparatively insignificant planet are any more highly developed than inhabitants (if there be such) of other planets.

"For all we know, the strange sounds that I have received by wireless may be only a forerunner of a tremendous discovery.

"The messages have been distinct but unintelligible. They have been received simultaneously in London and in New York, with identical intensity, indicating that they must have originated at a great distance.

"These signals are apparently due to electromagnetic waves of great length, which are not merely stray signals. Occasionally such signals can be imagined to correspond with certain letters of the Morse code. They steal in at our stations irregularly at all seasons. We do not get the signals unless we establish a minimum of 65-mile wave lengths. Sometimes we hear these planetary or interplanetary sounds 20 or 30 minutes after sending out a long wave. They do not interrupt traffic, but when they occur they are very persistent.

"The most familiar signal received is curiously musical. It comes in the form of three short raps, which may be interpreted as the Morse letter 'S,' but there are other sounds which may stand for other letters.

"The war prevented an investigation of the Hertzian mystery, but now our organization intends to undertake a thorough probe."

Australia corroborates Marconi's statement. Highly skilled and experienced operators at Sydney have received numerous signals similar to those reported as having been received in England. They consist of frequent repetitions of two dashes, representing the letter M. They are on wave lengths of 80,000 to 120,000 meters. The Australian experts say such wave lengths have never yet been used by any wireless station of the earth.

Now what do the electrical authorities say on the general subject? Here it is, in brief:

Thomas A. Edison has this to say: "Although I am not an expert in wireless telegraphy, I can plainly see that the mysterious wireless interruptions experienced by Mr. Marconi's operaters may be good grounds for the theory that inhabitants of other planets are trying to signal to us. Mr. Marconi is quite right in stating that this is entirely within the realm of the possible.

"I have given some thought to the matter and can record one personal experience which may or may not have bearing on proving that Mr. Marconi is right. I was seated on the peak of a great pile of iron ore near the reduction plant at Orange one day, when I noticed that the magnetic needle

was jumping about in astonishing fashion. The thought immediately popped into my mind that static signals from some other planet were probably responsible. This idea took such a hold on me that I made the definite suggestion that there be established in the ore fields of Michigan a station where scientific vigil might be kept, in the hope that the great masses of ore in that region would attract magnetic signals from interplanetary space.

"If we are to accept the theory of Mr. Marconi that these signals are being sent out by inhabitants of other planets, we must at once accept with it the theory of their advanced development. Either they are our intellectual equals or our superiors. It would be stupid for us to assume that we have a corner on all the intelligence in the universe."

Nikola Tesla, the famous Serbian inventor and electrical expert says: "Marconi's idea of communicating with the other planets is the greatest and most fascinating problem confronting the human imagination today. To insure success a body of competent scientists should be organized to study all possible plans and put into execution the best. The matter should be directed probably by astronomers with sufficient backing from men with money and imagination. Supposing that there are intelligent human beings on Mars, success is easily within the range of possibility. In March, 1907, I stated in the Harvard Illustrated Magazine that experiments looking to communication with other planets should be undertaken.

"In 1899 I built an electric plant in Colorado and obtained activities of 18,000,000 horsepower. In the course of my experiments I employed a receiver of virtually unlimited sensitiveness. There were no other wireless plants near, and, at that time, no other wireless plants anywhere on this earth of sufficient range to affect mine. One day my ear caught what seemed to be regular signals. I knew that they could not have been produced upon the earth. The possibility that they came from Mars occurred to me, but the pressure of business affairs caused me to drop the experiment.

"The thing, I think, that we should try to develop is a plan akin to picture transmission, by means of which we could convey to the inhabitants of Mars knowledge of earthly forms. This would enable up to exchange with them not only simple primitive facts, but involved conceptions. To talk to Mars seems to me only a matter of electric power and perseverance."

Frank Dyson, British astronomer royal, believes we could get Hertzian waves from other planets. Prof. Edward Branley, Paris, inventor of the coherer, is sceptical. Prof. Domenico Argentieri, Rome, says the supposed signals are worthy of careful observation.

Prof. Albert Einstein, the German astronomer and author of the theory of "Relativity" that is apparently upsetting all accepted doctrines, believes that Mars and other planets are inhabited, but if intelligent creatures are trying to communicate with the earth he should expect them to use rays of light, which could much more easily be controlled.

Are there inhabitants on Mars? That's a question on which scientists differ.

Among scientists who have won the right to speak with authority the foremost was the late Professor Lowell, director of the observatory at Flagstaff, Ariz. Not only was Professor Lowell convinced that Mars was inhabited, but he believed the people had a much higher degree of intelligence than those on earth. He dwelt particularly on their inventive genius.

In 1914 he found a new opportunity for strengthening his pet belief by announcing that instead of losing any of their canals the Martians had built two new ones, which could be seen plainly through the telescope.

"We have actually seen them formed under our eyes," Professor Lowell said at the time, "and the importance of it can hardly be overestimated. The phenomenon transcends any natural law, and is only explicable so far as can be seen by the presence out yonder of animate will."

Professor Lowell had little to say about the appearance of the beings on Mars. Edmond Perrier, director of the museum of the Jardin des Plantes, in Paris, constructed the first picture of the Martians as he conceived them. He said in part:

"The men on Mars are tall because the force of gravity is slight. They are blond because the daylight is less intense. They have less powerful limbs. Their large blue eyes, their strong noses, their large ears, constitute a type of beauty which we doubtless would not appreciate except as suggesting superhuman intelligence."

On the other hand, Dr. C. G. Abbott holds that if wireless messages are being received, it is not Mars sending the signals, but most probably Venus. Abbott is director of the Smithsonian astrophysical observatory and assistant secretary of the Smithsonian institution. He says Mars is eliminated as a possibility because known conditions on that planet would not permit the existence of any form of living creature. It is too cold there and there is practically no water vapor in its atmosphere.

Assuming that Mars or some other planet is signaling us, what can we do in the circumstances? Apparently we can do much.

Dr. James Harris Rogers of Hyattsville, Md., who has devoted his life to the study of electric waves and invented the underground and undersea wireless used during the war, declares he is going to undertake to teach the inhabitants of Mars the rudiments of intelligence of this planet. Within a year wireless communication will be established with Mars, Dr. Rogers believes.

L. J. Lesh, a New York radio engineer, suggests that one of the methods of constructing a gigantic station would be to erect huge antennae suspended by balloons like the British dirigible R-34. He asserts, however, that a still better way would be to use huge and brilliant shafts of light as antennae for the system. He thinks that projectors could be grouped around one spot where a great amount of electricity could be generated. He suggests Niagara Falls or some other spot with an enormous amount of water power.

Elmer A. Sperry has a searchlight capable of producing a beam having the illuminating intensity of 1,280,000,000 candle power. He would form a group of 150 to 200 of his searchlights and direct their combined beams in the direction of Mars. An aggregation of that sort would possess the luminous equivalent of a star of the seventh magnitude such as our telescopes are able to pick up readily. Therefore, assuming that the Martians had glasses of equal power, they should have no trouble in catching that dot of light from a distance of 35,000,000 to 40,000,000 miles.

It would be possible, no doubt, to operate these lights so that they could give slow signals which would fill all the requirements of a system of communication. However, an array of lights of this character and the needful energizing plant would cost a pretty sum.

The outlay might be warranted some day, but certainly not until it is certain that we are being called by one of our neighbors out in space.

JUST WRITE TO YOUR RATS

Strangest Among the Many Remedies Recommended for Exterminating the Pest.

Rats are a great plague, and just now we are suffering from them to an unusual degree. They are difficult, indeed, to get rid of.

Poison has its disadvantages, observes a writer in London Answers. A large monastery near Budapest once had to be deserted for months because a rat catcher had poisoned all the rats, and the stench of the dead bodies was intolerable. The best trap is said to be a barrel half full of water, the top covered in, and provided with a trap door that shuts itself again as soon as a rat has fallen through. (This door should be fastened and the trap well baited for several nights before catching actually begins.)

To drive rats out of a place, as apart from destroying them, several plans have been tried. One is to blow a bugle often and loudly in the places they are in the habit of frequenting.

Another is to catch a rat alive, tar him all over, or hang a small bell around his neck and let him loose again; it is said that this will frighten his brethren out of the place. The most curious way of getting rid of rats perhaps is the old plan of writing them a letter, which must be in rhyme, warning them to go and placing it in some convenient spot where they will find it.

The present writer has heard of a case when this is said to have proved successful.

Stars of "Dipper."

The stars of the "little dipper" are all constantly moving at tremendous velocities and mostly in different directions, say astronomers, but so vast is their distance from us that they have not changed their relative positions to any appreciable extent within the memory of man.

Crowds Cheer Dublin Council Of Sinn Fein

Republican Flags Hoisted While the Retiring Lord Mayor Urges Inmate of Prison as His Successor

Nationalists Win Derry

"We Will Make You Chew Wood," Throngs Shout at the Opposition Party

DUBLIN, Jan. 30.—When the new Municipal Council, composed mostly of Sinn Féiners, met for the first time today it was greeted with the greatest enthusiasm by huge crowds as the republican flag was hoisted on the City Hall.

Among the spectators within the hall, where it was necessary to obtain a special permit to secure admission, were Mrs. Clark, widow of Thomas J. Clark, one of the executed leaders of the Easter rebellion in 1916; Mrs. MacBride (Maud Gonne), and Mrs. Wyse Power, who was elected a municipal councillor, but was disqualified by the Town Clerk because she refused to sign the roll except in Gaelic.

Kelly, in Prison, Honored

Retiring Lord Mayor O'Neill proposed Tom Kelly, Sinn Féin member of Parliament, who is in Wormwood Scrubbs Prison, as his successor. Mr. O'Neill said that Kelly had not received fair play, as although he was a fair, honest, upright man he had been "deported and spat upon in England." Alderman Cosgrove seconded the motion, saying that Kelly, behind prison bars as he was, had an easier conscience "than the puppets pirouetting around the Castle."

BELFAST, Jan. 30.—An unparalleled scene for this city followed the election to-day by a vote of 20 to 19 of Alderman O'Doherty as Derry's first Nationalist Mayor. The audience cheered and waved flags and handkerchiefs and shouted up to the opposition, "Derry has surrendered. We will make you chew wood."

While the mayor was being installed in office, the crowd sang "God Save Ireland." Mayor O'Doherty in his address declared that flags, if they were of an insulting character, would not be permitted to fly from the Derry Guildhall in future. He added that a long and painful chapter in the history of the country had been closed.

A Sinn Feiner was elected Mayor of Sligo. He said no British delegation would be received by him during his year of office.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—Ireland is almost universally opposed to the Home Rule proposition recently advanced by Premier Lloyd George, regarding his proposals with little short of contempt, according to Arthur Henderson, the Labor leader, speaking on his return from Ireland with the Labor party delegation which made a ten-day tour of inspection and inquiry. The desire for an independent republic was widespread and frankly expressed, Mr. Henderson said.

Wed Woman of Choice, Says Morgan's Grandson

Believes Parents Will Be Reconciled When They Know More of Bride

Lieutenant Laurens M. Hamilton, grandson of the late J. P. Morgan, whose sudden marriage Monday to Mrs. Gregory Warren is said to have met with the disapproval of his family, left Boston suddenly last night with his bride, according to dispatches from that city. It was believed that they had gone to the West. Lieutenant Hamilton is on leave, which, it is believed, will be extended until he obtains his discharge from the army.

"There would not be any use getting married if a man could not pick out the woman he wanted," said Lieutenant Hamilton, when asked about the reported opposition of his mother, Mrs. William Pierson Hamilton, and other members of his family.

"After we met in Paris our romance was continued in this country. I knew my parents would object to any marriage that I made at the present time, alleging my age as an excuse. But I have had much experience with the world and my military training was a splendid education. I believe that my parents will be reconciled to my choice when they know more of my wife."

Lieutenant Hamilton said that his success in the army had given him confidence in his ability, and he had no misgivings as to his ability to earn a place for himself and his wife in the remote event that his family refused to accept her. He expects to return to civil life soon. The marriage took place in Portsmouth, N. H. The couple had engaged rooms at the Hotel Somerset in Boston, but did not go there.

Mrs. Hamilton went to Paris four years ago, soon after the death of her first husband, Gregory Warren, and it was there that Lieutenant Hamilton met her while on military duty. She came to New York on the Lapland, her friends said, arriving December 6 with Lieutenant Hamilton and Mr and Mrs J. Pierpont Morgan as fellow passengers. The young man, according to the story, devoted comparatively little of his time during the voyage to his uncle and aunt. It is not thought that Mrs. Warren met them at all.

British Ridicule U. S. In Fight on Prohibition

No More Beer if "Drys" Win, Is Warning on Millions of Labels

LONDON, Jan. 30.—A caricature of "Uncle Sam," with an elongated proboscis bearing the word "prohibition," is soon to appear on labels pasted on every bottle, keg, cask and barrel of beer, wine or whisky sold in Great Britain. The labels, 5,000,000 of which have been printed, bear this inscription:

"If prohibition wins there will be no more beer."

Some dealers objected to this wording on the ground that better class customers might consider it vulgar so a second label has been printed for use on grocers, bearing a skeleton of an inverted pyramid designated "prohibition" and the warning: "Local option is the thin edge of this wedge. Don't let them drive it home."

Pershing Says Legion and Labor Have Identical Aims

PHOENIX, Ariz., Jan. 30.—The aims and objects of organized labor and of the American Legion are identical, General Pershing declared in an address here to-day, "and these two organizations should go hand in hand toward progress and common understanding among the different classes of people in America."

Johnson Club Formed, With Bennett President

Former Senator Announces That City Will Be Organized in Behalf of California

The first Johnson-for-President Club in this city was organized last night at the Hotel Pennsylvania, and ex-Senator William M. Bennett, of Manhattan, was chosen president. About one hundred persons gathered in a small room on the mezzanine floor of the hotel to witness the beginning of the California Senator's effort in New York to bring about his nomination as the Republican candidate for President.

Eustace Cullinan, of San Francisco, well known on the Pacific Coast, opened the meeting with an address, in which he sketched the political history and excellencies of Mr. Johnson.

Joseph Beihilf, a Manhattan lawyer, nominated former Senator Bennett in a glowing speech.

"I was invited to join another movement for President, but I preferred to stand for Senator Johnson, because he represents certain progressive principles in politics that I stand for," said Mr. Bennett. "He is in favor of a return to constitutional government. For the last four years we have had a socialistic government. The people are weary of it.

"I stand for Hiram W. Johnson because the framers of this government intended that it should be a civil rather than a military government. If we crystallize sentiment for Senator Johnson in this city we shall make him the next President."

President Bennett suggested the appointment of an advisory committee, with a view to naming men and women to contest in the primaries for delegates to the Congressional district conventions. He said that larger quarters would be obtained and that the work of organizing the city would be pressed.

Mrs. Spang Irrational, Three Physicians Say

Testimony Reveals Woman Made Another Will Besides One Under Attack

Three physicians, Dr. Austin Flint, Dr. Edward M. Foote and Dr. Patrick Joseph York, as witnesses in the Surrogates' Court yesterday, said they believed that Mrs. Rosa E. Spang was irrational for some time prior to her death last summer in her apartment at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Those witnesses, like two other physicians who have already testified in the trial of the contest over the will of Mrs. Spang, which leaves about $3,000,000 to found a home for poor children, treated the aged testatrix at different times and for various afflictions.

Dr. Flint said after an observation of Mrs. Spang for a year he concluded his patient was irrational. He predicated his opinion partly on the failure of Mrs. Spang to apply the simple remedies prescribed for her; her abuse of her husband, Charles H. Spang, Pittsburgh steel manufacturer, who was blind and suffered from paralysis, and her lack of power of concentration. The witness said he suggested to the patient soup should constitute an important part of her diet, to which Mrs. Spang replied that he tips to the waiters for carrying the soup to her room would cost more than the soup would be worth.

The testimony of Charles H. Jacobs, a law clerk, revealed that Mrs. Spang made still another will besides the one under attack, which leaves Mrs. Mabel Spang Ancker, daughter, $10,000 a year. That additional will, read in court yesterday, was executed in February, 1919. It left Mollie Moore, a friend of the testatrix, $150,000, and the residuary estate to Mrs. Ancker. Mrs. Spang died in June, 1919, and made the will offered for probate the day before she died. A third will has been referred to in the trial. In that document Mrs. Spang also left the bulk of her estate to her daughter. Subsequently, however, she cut her signature out of the instrument, thus invalidating it.

U. S. Rail Ownership Opposed by Farmers

Regard Plan as Contrary to the "Principle of Sound Americanism," They Tell Congress

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Representatives of seven national farm organizations to-day submitted to Congress a memorial adopted by them at a conference here yesterday, in which it is asserted that the farmers of America are "emphatically opposed" to government ownership and operation of the railroads, which the farm organizations regard as contrary to "good policy and the principle of sound Americanism."

Congress is called upon in the memorial to expedite the enactment of legislation providing for the return of the railroads to private ownership, with as few restrictions as are necessary to protect the public interest.

The organizations subscribing to the memorial are the International Farm Congress, National Farmers' Congress, National Grange, American Farm Bureau Federation, National Farmers' Union, American Cotton Growers' Association and National Federation of Grain Dealers.

The memorial denounced government price fixing as an interference with the law of supply and demand, and declared that it was dangerous discrimination to compel any group of citizens to sell their products in a regulated market and to buy their supplies in an unregulated market.

Profiteering is condemned by the farmers, who declare that those who continued to exact excessive profits in dealing in the necessaries of life are unpatriotic. The "danger signals that are only too apparent."

The practice of indiscriminate striking for trivial causes and regardless of distress or damage is condemned by the memorial.

"We propose to work individually or collectively is un-

"Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets"

E. W. Grove

Cordon & Dilworth
REAL
ORANGE MARMALADE

Earth Messages to Planets Possible, Rome Savant Says

Florence Scientist Denounces Talk as "Absolutely Scandalous," While Baltimore Professor Thinks Marconi Should Supply More Information

ROME, Jan. 30.—Interplanetary communication, as suggested by mysterious waves recently caught by wireless plants throughout the world, is not a subject for ridicule, says Professor Domenico Argentiari, the widely known scientist. He asserts it is possible to send messages from the earth to other members of the sun's family because other will convey electric waves as readily as air.

"These mysterious communications," he said to-day, "make one think of spiritualistic phenomena, which have been commonly believed to be due merely to natural forces. Because of the regularity with which they have been observed, however, scientists believe they are due not to mechanical but intelligent force."

Called Absolutely Scandalous

FLORENCE, Jan. 30.—Father Alfani, director of the Ximenian Observatory in this city, to-day said that to spread rumors relative to interchange of messages between planets was "absolutely scandalous."

"What has been observed at wireless stations at London and New York," he declared, "has been caused by atmospheric discharges, which have always interfered with radio communication."

He added that William Marconi, inventor of the wireless telegraph system, should "sue for libel" the man who interviewed him recently and quoted him as believing that faint signals picked up by wireless stations might come from some sources outside the earth.

Special Correspondence

BALTIMORE, Jan. 30.—Dr. Joseph S. Ames, professor of physics and director of the physical laboratory, thinks the information thus far made public by Guglielmo Marconi on certain wireless phenomena he observed is insufficient to provide a basis for scientific discussion. He said to-day:

"No scientist should be asked to express an opinion on Signor Marconi's suggestion that certain wireless phenomena indicate that another planet is trying to communicate with the earth until Signor Marconi has very definitely described what he has observed."

Signor Marconi has said these signals may come from Mars.

Agrees With Dr. Abbott

"The only opinion which a scientific man should be asked to give at this time," Dr. Ames continued, "is that expressed by Dr. Abbott, director of the astro-physical laboratory of the Smithsonian Institution. Dr. Abbott is a very capable scientist. He says merely that life as we know it cannot exist on Mars, that it is possible that life as we know it does exist on Venus. But no one actually knows that such life does exist on Venus.

"Certainly no one has any information upon which to reason on the question of whether if life does exist on Venus it bears any relation to life here. For all I know, the inhabitants of Venus may not have brains. They may walk on five feet. They may be elephants or reptiles. There is no information that they are sufficiently like ourselves to attempt to communicate with us through a medium resembling that which the people of the earth use.

"Everyone who has had anything at all to do with wireless telegraphy knows that his signals are often confused and that what is called 'strays' are constantly being received. It is impossible to say what these strays are.

"But one can give no opinion on Mr. Marconi's signals until he has described them exactly."

Mars Message Possible, Dr. Steinmetz Declares

However, Engineer Urges Investigation Before Speculating on Wireless Interruptions

"Count, measure and record."

That was the answer given last night by Dr. Charles P. Steinmetz, chief consulting engineer of the General Electric Company, when asked for his interpretation of the mysterious interruptions of the Marconi wireless system recently commented upon by Marconi himself.

"Too little is known to say anything with assurance," said Dr. Steinmetz. "Nothing is theoretically impossible, but we must count, measure and record before we speculate.

"For years there have been disturbances and interruptions of the wireless. There are hundreds of possible causes—earth currents, thunder storms and countless other causes. But there are some disturbances that have come with greater regularity than would appear to be possible from accidental causes. That fact Marconi has noticed and has commented upon.

"A wrong interpretation has been placed on these disturbances in saying that they have come in the Morse code. The disturbances can vary only in being long or in being short. The important thing to determine is the regularity of these variations. If a large number of disturbances show regularity it would indicate a guiding intelligence behind the disturbances.

"If the point is once established that the disturbances possess this regularity that indicates intelligent direction of them, the next question is of the source of these disturbances. The fact that they are received at all points on the earth at the same time with equal intensity shows, if they are accepted as signals, that they must come from outside the earth.

"Long years of investigation have convinced the astronomers that Mars is the only planet besides our own where life could exist, where the elements necessary for the life that we know exist. The disturbances might come from Mars. I do not say that they do—they might.

"Mars and the earth, both swinging around the sun, are at different times of the year at varying distances from each other—at times very close together; at other times very far apart. If the intensity of the disturbances is greater when Mars and the earth are close together and less when Mars and the earth are far apart, if this intensity varies directly with the distance of Mars and the earth from each other, then such a variation would do much to establish the probability of Mars as the source of the disturbances.

"But these are mere possibilities of the imagination as yet and have no scientific standing. The scientist does not speculate without facts. First the disturbances must be investigated carefully. There must be records made of them over a long period of time to establish facts that would allow us to speculate on the probability of these disturbances being signals and not the result of accident. Our surmises as to the source of these disturbances must have a similar basis in recorded facts.

"I do not want you to make me say, therefore, that these are signals from Mars. It is theoretically possible. But before we speculate—count, measure and record."

Ousted Teacher Sues For $50,000 Damages

Becker, Demoted Because "English Frequently Was Incorrect," Alleges Many Vicissitudes

"Through a concatenation of vicissitudes, appalling to contemplate, running through 596 days, the plaintiff was forced to the conclusion that the defendant board did not know what to do with the matter."

The foregoing lines were written by Nathaniel Becker, formerly a teacher in the Bushwick High School, whose licensed was canceled because, according to Frank Rollins, the principal, his "use of English was frequently found incorrect."

Becker, who was reduced to his former status of laboratory assistant and transferred to Morris High School, has brought a court proceeding to collect $50,000 from Mr. Rollins and also Charles W. Lyons, district superintendent, who indorsed the report of the principal with the words "not well balanced," and sent it on to the Board of Education. Superintendent Lyons also wrote regarding Becker, "Self-control and manners not those becoming a teacher, and I recommend that his license be not renewed."

Becker complains that the report was accessible to 500 principals and forty-six members of the Board of Education and local school boards, for which he claims the damages.

Becker's reference to the 596 days meant the time he has spent in trying to induce the Board of Education to reconsider its action in cancelling his license.

Mexico Strikes At Witnesses In U. S. Inquiry

Revokes Permits to Enter That Country Held by Brownsville Men Who Told of Border Crimes

Dr. Taylor Tells Story

Secretary of Methodist Board of Foreign Missions Held for Ransom by Soldiers

BROWNSVILLE, Tex., Jan. 30.—Several prominent Brownsville citizens who testified before the Senate subcommittee investigating Mexican conditions have been informed that their permits to enter Mexico have been revoked, it was learned to-day. Mexican Vice-Consul R. G. Dominquez declared he was acting on instructions from Mexico City.

The Mexican Consulate here explained later that in the interest of good relations on the border there was no inclination to hold strictly to the letter the order from Mexico City in so far as it affected Americans.

Several American officials who testified before the Senate sub-committee have visited Matamoros since testifying and no effort was made to prevent their free passage.

Tells of Capture by Mexicans

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Dr. James M. Taylor, of New York, secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, related for the first time to-day the story of his capture by Mexican soldiers, to whom his friends paid $200 in gold for his release. While on a business trip in the vicinity of Tampico some months ago, Dr. Taylor told a special examiner of the Senate Foreign Relations sub committee that he was held up by a soldier after he had taken a picture of some oil properties.

"The soldier rushed up to me and placing a revolver at my breast ordered me to give him the film," Dr. Taylor said. "Later about fifteen soldiers appeared and I was ordered to surrender my camera and appear before the general in charge of thereabouts. After a few words the general withdrew to another room and sent word to me that I could not be released until I had paid $500 in gold. There was no trial, no formal charges preferred, and the fine was finally reduced to $200 and paid."

Dr. Taylor characterized as utterly ridiculous charges that W. O. Jenkins the American consular agent at Puebla was implicated with the bandits who kidnaped him.

Defends Consular Agent Jenkins

"I was a guest at the home of Mr Jenkins up to a few days before his capture," the witness said, "and I found he was highly regarded by the Mexicans. His interest in the Mexican people was very great and he aided them in every way, giving them a hospital to care for their sick."

Dr. Talor added that Jenkins was never removed more than fifteen miles from Puebla by the bandits and said there had been many reports that the bandits could have been captured.

Withdrawal of American business concerns from Mexico, the witness said, would cause a famine in ninety days, as the Americans had helped the natives and provided them with a source of livelihood.

Francis W. Buckford, a Columbus, Ohio civil engineer, testified that he was forced to forfeit mining properties in Mexico because the Carranza government had ordered that they be operated and that the risk was too dangerous. The attitude of the United States in dealing with Mexico "was the laughing stock of the diplomats of the world," he said, adding that the people of Latin-America thought this country was afraid of Carranza.

64 Railroad Outrages In Mexico Last Year

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30. Sixty-four instances of attacks, derailments and dynamiting of trains in Mexico during the last year are classified as serious in an official Mexican report, a copy of which reached Washington to-day. The instances reported were chiefly in the northern part of the country and on the Mexican line between Mexico City and Vera Cruz and the Isthmus line.

The report makes a point of the fact that the greater number of these wrecks as a result of rebel activities occurred during the first half of the year, and officials here regard this as due to the refusal of the United States to permit shipments of arms and munition, including dynamite, into Mexico during the second half of the year.

The decrease in the number of these outrages in the latter part of the year was credited in the report, however, to changes in the personnel of the railroad administration, the appointment of General Manager Fontes to handle the railroads and his activities on inspection trips in various parts of the country. The building of a series of blockhouses along the Vera Cruz-Mexico City line occupied by soldiers is given as a reason for the decrease on that line.

The railroads suffered losses of $50,000, eight locomotives and 170 freight and passenger cars as a result of the rebel raids, the report said. In addition to this, more than $250,000 worth of freight and baggage was reported to have been destroyed or stolen by rebels.

U.S. Envoy Rushes to Mexico To Free American Flyers

LAREDO, Tex., Jan. 30.—Randolph Robertson, United States Consul at Nuevo Laredo, at the request of Mexican authorities, to-day was enroute to Guerrero, Mexico, to obtain the release of Lieutenants G. E. Grimes and E. F. Davis, American aviators, detained at that place. He traveled by automobile and planned to enter Mexico at Zapata, Tex. Consul Robertson said the request came by telephone from Guerrero, and that he had been informed the aviators would be detained only long enough to complete certain formalities.

BROWNSVILLE, Tex., Jan. 30.—Through permission of the Mexican government arrangements have been perfected for the return to the United States of Lieutenants E. F. Davis and G. E. Grimes.

Miss Johnson Paroled

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Jan. 30.—Miss Frances Johnson, the young school teacher who was arrested in Metuchen last week while on her way with a loaded revolver to the plant where her former sweetheart, Clarence K. Liddle, is employed, entered a plea of non vult to-day to an indictment charging her with carrying concealed weapons and was placed on parole for three years by Judge Peter F. Dailey. The condition of the parole is that she leave this section of the state and not return, "except in so far as it may be necessary to protect her legal rights."

The grand jury which indicted Miss Johnson recommended to the court that all possible leniency be shown the young woman.

Letters attesting the good repute of Miss Johnson and her family were read to the court from United States Senator Harry S. New and Representative Oscar E. Bland, of Indiana, whence she came, and from former United States District Attorney Charles Houts, of St. Louis, her uncle.

Elizabeth to Boom Edwards

The first Edward I. Edwards for President Club was organized in Elizabeth yesterday, with Ewald Broeker, as president. The plan of the club is to push the campaign for Governor Edwards in Elizabeth and throughout the state on a "wet" platform. A big banner will be placed in Broad Street, the main thoroughfare of Elizabeth, between two cafés, the owners of which are members of the club.

New Issue — Exempt from Normal Federal Tax

W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO

(MASSACHUSETTS CORPORATION)

7% PREFERRED STOCK

PREFERRED AS TO DIVIDENDS AND ASSETS

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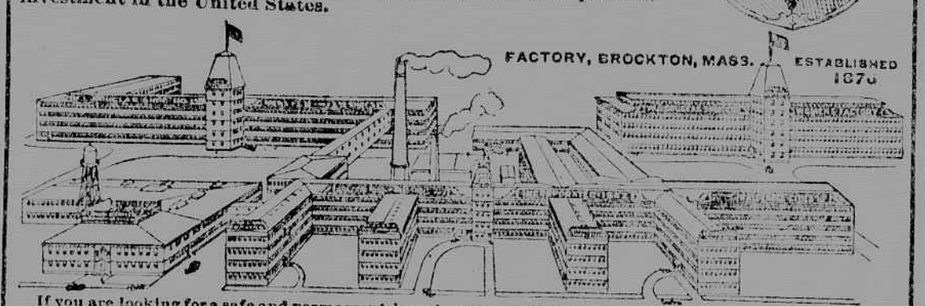
CAPITALIZATION

	AUTHORIZED	OUTSTANDING
7 Per Cent Preferred Stock	$5,500,000	$3,500,000
Common Stock	$4,500,000	$1,200,000

Dividends have been paid regularly for the past seventeen years.

Payable January 1st and July 1st. There is no better 7 per cent investment in the United States.



If you are looking for a safe and permanent investment we believe this 7 per cent stock will appeal to you. It is an old established business. That the Preferred Stock is amply well protected is shown from the fact that the net earnings available for dividends after the Federal tax and all other taxes were paid during the past four years have averaged nearly four times the dividends on the Preferred Stock outstanding. The Common Stockholders propose to give even greater protection to the Preferred Stock by leaving annually in the treasury a substantial part of the earnings of the Common Stock.

W. L. Douglas name is known throughout the world. The trade mark is a very valuable asset worth millions of dollars, and is the property of the stockholders. It is one of the most valuable trade marks in United States. Application will be made to have this stock listed upon the stock exchange.

This company owns and operates 107 W. L. Douglas shoe stores located in the large cities. W. L. Douglas shoes are also sold by over 9000 shoe dealers in the United States. During the past few years our shoes have been more extensively advertised than ever before. Stamping W. L. Douglas name and the retail price on the bottom of the shoes before they leave the factory has saved the wearers millions of dollars, and guarantees them the best shoes in style, comfort and service that can be produced for the price.

In the leading foreign countries a great demand for W. L. Douglas shoes has sprung up. Our domestic business has increased so that our sales have nearly doubled in four years. In 1915 the sales were $8,020,628.41 and in 1919 $21,000,501.44. The past six month's business was at the rate of over $24,000,000 per year.

In common with other great businesses we need additional capital to meet the urgent requirements of increasing domestic and foreign trade. The new conditions of business also demand more capital. The cost of labor and material has nearly doubled so that twice the amount of capital necessary under the old business conditions is now required.

You will make no mistake to order at once as many shares of this stock as you can afford to buy, price $100.00 per share. If you care for more particulars fill out the coupon and mail at once.

Send certified check, cashier's check, Post Office Money Order or Express Order to W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO., Brockton, Mass.

COUPON

W. L. DOUGLAS Shoe Co., Brockton, Mass.:
Please send me particulars of the W. L. Douglas Shoe Company and special option certificate entitling me to purchase within thirty days.....shares of the 7 per cent preferred stock of the company. It is understood that this request does not bind me in any way, and after investigation I subscribe for the stock.

Name .....
Street address .....
City or Town .....
State .....

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF LEE & J. J. SHUBERT

WINTER GARDEN B'way & 50th. Evs. 8:15 MATINEE TO-DAY.
PASSING SHOW OF 1919

39TH ST. THEA., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:45. Mats. To-day and Wed., 2:40.
Charles Cherry and Francine Larrimore in the famous comedy SCANDAL

44TH ST. Thea., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day and Wed., 2:20.
G. M. ANDERSON'S FRIVOLITIES OF 1920. "The Revue of Revues."

COMEDY 41st, nr. B'way. Evenings 8:30. Matinees To-day and Thur., 2:25.
Most Laughable Comedy in New York.
MY LADY FRIENDS
With CLIFTON CRAWFORD.

SHUBERT Thea., 44th, w. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. [illegible] and Wed. 2:15.
MAGIC MELODY

MANHATTAN W. 34th St. Evs. 8 Sharp. MATINEE TO-DAY.
Last Mat. Today. Last Time Tonight. The Light OF THE World

LONGACRE 48th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:00. Mats. To-day & Wed., 2:30.
F. Ray Comstock & Morris Gest Present
ADAM and EVA
"Thoroughly amusing, capitally acted."—Trib.

CENTURY THEATRE
TO-NIGHT AT 8:15
MAT. TO-DAY, 50c to $2.00
F. Ray Comstock and Morris Gest Present
The Spectacular Success of Paris and New York APHRODITE
From the Theatre Renaissance, Paris
COMPANY OF 300 PEOPLE—8 SCENES
CENTURY GROVE. Roof of the Century Thea.
A CHRIS GEST MIDNIGHT WHIRL
Evs. 11:30. Best After Theatre Show in N. Y.

PRINCESS Thea., W. 39th St. 2 Weeks Mat. To-day, 2:30. Only.
WHAT NEXT!
A Musical Comedy by Deems Taylor.
BENEFIT OF N. Y. PROTECTIVE ASS'N AND GIRLS' PROTECTIVE LEAGUE.

PLYMOUTH 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Today & Thurs., 2:30.
LAST 3 WEEKS THE JEST
Contract to insure John Barrymore will not appear at to-day's performances. His role will be played by Orrin Varess.

MOROSCO West 45 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-day & Thurs., 2:30.
RICHARD BENNETT IN A NEW PLAY FOR THE DEFENSE

LYRIC 42nd St. W. of B'way. Greeley 1022. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Thurs., 2:30.
Theatre Guild Announces TOLSTOY'S GREATEST PLAY.
THE POWER OF DARKNESS

CENTRAL Thea., 47 St. & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day and Wed. 2:15.
Sam BERNARD & Irene BORDONI in "AS YOU WERE"

VANDERBILT THEATRE, 48th St. & B'way. Phone 134 Bryant. Curt., 8:45. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:45.
IRENE
The Musical Comedy

48th ST. Thea., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day and Wed., 2:20.
THE STORM with HELEN MacKELLAR

MaxineElliott's 39 St. nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Last Mat. Sat. 2 times.
NO MORE BLONDES with ERNEST TRUEX

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
THE SIGN ON THE DOOR

BIJOU West 45th Street. Evenings 8:30. Matinees Wed. and Sat., 2:30.
BARNEY BERNARD His Honor Abe Potash
beginning TUES. EVE., 8:45.
SEATS NOW
THE GIRL IN THE LIMOUSINE

A. H. WOODS presents
FLORENCE MOORE IN BREAKFAST IN BED
By Georges Feydeau.
Adapted for the American Stage by Willard Mack & Hilliard Booth.

LYRIC 42 W. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
ARTHUR HAMMERSTEIN Presents
ALWAYS YOU
A Chorus That Outstrips All.

BROADHURST W. 44 ST.
JANE COWL
in "Smilin' Through."
Evs. 8:45. Mats. Today & Thurs., 2:30.

THEATRE PARISIEN 48th St. W. of B'way.
Evs. 8:00. Mats. Today & Thurs., 2:30.
Ma Tante d'Honfleur.

SUCCESS OF TWO SEASONS
EAST IS WEST
with FAY BAINTER
ASTOR—Mats. Wed. & Sat. Evs. 8:45.

BOOTH Thea., 45 W. of B'way. Evs. 8:00. Mats. To-day and Wed., 2:30.
MR. DITRICHSTEIN in "THE PURPLE MASK."

CASINO 39th & Broadway. Evenings 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wednesday, 2:15.
MUSICAL COMEDY EXQUISITE
THE LITTLE WHOPPER
With VIVIENNE SEGAL

LITTLE THEATRE 44 St. W. of B'way. Bryant 125. Evenings at 8. Mats. Today and Saturday at 2.
Oliver Morosco presents the Hilarious Success
MAMMA'S AFFAIR
WITH AN ALL STAR CAST.

F.P.A. RUDDIGORE
Gilbert & Sullivan's Comic Opera.
AMERICAN SINGERS OPERA CO.
PARK Mats. To-day, 2:15.

GREENWICH VILLAGE FOLLIES
WITH FRANCES WHITE

MARKS 125 St. Evs. 8:45.
"WEDDING BELLS"
MARGARET WALLACE
LAWRENCE and FOLSINGER
Mats. TO-DAY & Wed., 2:30.

SELWYN W. 42d St. Evs. 8:45.
DONALD PEGGY RALPH
BRIAN WOOD MORGAN
in the MUSICAL HIT "BUDDIES"
Mats. TO-DAY & Wed., 2:30.

GREENWICH VILLAGE THEATRE 7 St. & 6th Av.
Evs. 8:45. Mats. Today and Thursday, 2:45.
NANCE O'NEIL IN PASSION FLOWER

FULTON West 46th St. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Today and Wed. at 2:30.
BIG GAME Sets the Blood Tingling. N. Y. World

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES AND SUCCESSES

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evenings at 9. ETHEL BARRYMORE Matinees To-day and Wed. at 2:30. in ZOE AKINS' play DECLASSEE

CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-day & Wed., 2:30.
ANOTHER OTIS SKINNER TRIUMPH
OTIS SKINNER "PIETRO"
"Intensely humorous and dramatic."—Times.

BELASCO 44th St. E. of B'way. Evenings 8:30. Mats. To-day and Thurs., 2:30.
LENORE ULRIC in "THE SON-DAUGHTER"
By George Scarborough and David Belasco

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way, 38th St. Evs. 8:30. MATINEES TO-DAY AND WED., 2:15.
HERBERT'S Best Musical Play
ANGEL FACE

GEO. COHAN Thea., B'way & 43d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day and Wed. 2:20.
FINEST PERFORMANCE OF Laurette Taylor's
Career in J. Hartley Manners' Best Play. 'One Night in Rome'

GLOBE "AppleBlossoms"
A Revelation—Jacobs—Le Baron Operetta with John Charles Thomas
With Bennett Star Cast. Mats. Wed. and Sat.

HENRY MILLER'S THEATRE 124 W. 43d St.
HENRY MILLER and BLANCHE BATES in THE FAMOUS MRS FAIR by GEORGES FORDES
Mats. Wed. & Sat.

FRANK BACON in LIGHTNIN
Mats. Wed. & Sat.

STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Pop. Prices. MATINEE TO-DAY.
FISKE O'HARA in "DOWN LIMERICK WAY"
Next Week: Mr. & Mrs. Coburn in "The Better 'Ole."

COHAN & HARRIS THEATRE, West 42 St. Evs. 8:45. Matinees Today & Wednesday, 2:30.
ABSOLUTE DRAMATIC TRIUMPH
The Acquittal
A Masterpiece in Play Construction

HUDSON West 44th St. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
Booth Tarkington's "CLARENCE"

LYCEUM Theatre, W. 45th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-day and Thurs. 2:30.
DAVID BELASCO presents
INA CLAIRE in "THE GOLD DIGGERS"

LEXINGTON THEATRE LEXINGTON AVENUE AND 51st STREET
CHICAGO OPERA
Today Mat. at 2 "The Masked Ball." Lyniewski, Bori, Talley, Van Gordon, Macbeth, Grandi.
Tonight at 8 "Madama Butterfly." Mmes. Lazzari, Parkina, Barbieri, Grandi, Hackett, Polese, Mmes. Fabbri, Orgeni & Corps de Ballet. Cond. Moranzoni.
Sunday Night CONCERT N. Y. HIPPODROME. Flotow, Gall, Orchestra, Marinuzzi, Mme. Muzio, Gigli, Scotti, Didur, Rimini, Parisi & Ballet. Cond. Moranzoni.
Mon. at 8 "Traviata." Mmes. Ruffo, Sundelius, Tarquini, Nicolay, Balsa, Didur, Sharlow, Lazzari, Cond. Polacco.
Tues. at 8 "Norma." Balsa, Didur, Sharlow, Lazzari, Cond. Polacco.
Wed. Mat. "Pagliacci." Mmes. Ruffo, Sundelius, Egner, Cond. Marinuzzi and Ballet "Boudour." Farley, Sokolsky & Corps de Ballet. Cond. Bodanzky.
Wed. Night "Gondola de Notre Dame." Gall, Didur, Rimini, Audisio, Cond. Charlier.
Thurs. at 8 "Cavalleria Rusticana." Mmes. Jacobi, Egner, Cond. De Angelis. "Pagliacci." Ballet, Nolpa, Rimini, Sharlow, Parkina, Carpenter, Cond. Marinuzzi.
Fri. at 8 "Salome." Balsa, Nolpa, Rimini, Sharlow, Parkina, Carpenter, Cond. Marinuzzi.
Sat. Mat. "Louise." Cond. Charlier.
Sat. Night "Bohème." Herbert, Bernard, Parkina, Rimini, Cond. De Angelis.

JEWISH ART THEATRE MAD. AVE. AT 59TH ST. PHONE MADISON SQUARE 870.
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW MAT. & EVE. EROSA EXPRESS "DYBBUK" DRINTO By OSSIP DYMOW.

B. S. MOSS BROADWAY at 41st MARION DAVIES in The CINEMA MURDER CLEVELAND BRONNER'S REVUE

NEW YORK SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Walter Damrosch CONDUCTOR
Carnegie Hall, THIS AFTERNOON at 2:30
SYMPHONY CONCERT for Young People
Soloist, FRITZ KREISLER

CARNEGIE HALL, TO-NIGHT AT 8:15
SERGEI RACHMANINOFF
TSCHAIKOWSKY, Symphony "Path-tique." Rachmaninoff Piano Concerto No. 3. Chickering
Seats at Box Office. Geo. Engles, Mgr.

CAPITOL B'way at 51st St.
LAST TIMES TO-DAY
MABEL NORMAND in "PINTO"
Rex VIOLA DANA, Tom'w. "The Willow Tree"
Hiawatha's Wedding Feast
100 PEOPLE—ORCHESTRA OF 80.

LOEW'S New York Theatre & Roof Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 7 A. M.
ALICE BRADY, "The Four Flusher"
Loew's American Roof 42 St., W. of B'way. Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M.
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS, "When the Clouds Roll By." Black & White Revue. Davis and Rich. Ring. 2 Rings. All Seats Reserved

BOULEVARD B'way & 47th St. Twice Daily 2:00 & 8:15.
Watson & Cohan & Girls De Looks [illegible]

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
To-day, 2 Double Bill—1st time Cleopatra's Night. A [illegible] Tabarro—Angelica—Schicchi. Amato, De Luca, Didur, Scotti, Montesanto. Sun. Eve. Concert. Mat. Sat. Elman, violinist. Next Mon. Prokofieff, Egener. Wed. at 8 Prokofieff, Mattfeld, Gall. Thurs. Mat. Butterfly. Fri. Evening Boheme. Sat. at 8 Double Bill (Farrar) L'Oracolo, Pagliacci. Metropolitan Opera Co. HACKMAN PIANO USED.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
TUES. EVE., FEB. 10, 8:15
MICHEL FOKINE
Creator of Diaghileff Ballets Russes' Greatest Dancer
VERA FOKINA
Premiere Danseuse Imperial Russian Ballet
With Volpe's Symphony Orchestra in an Entirely New Program
TICKETS $3 to $1. BOXES $30 & $40
Box Office Opens TO-DAY.
Mail Orders Filled in Order Received. 1364 St.

Metropolitan Museum of Art
Free Concert To-night
At 8 o'Clock
Symphony Orchestra
David Mannes, Conductor
No Tickets Required

HUBERT HOLMES HIMSELF
CARNEGIE HALL SUN EVE 8:30 MON MAT at 3
ALLIES ON THE RHINE
POPULAR PRICES 50¢ to $2.00

RIVOLI B'way at 49th St. RIVOLI ORCHESTRA
RIALTO 42d St. & B'way. MARY PICKFORD
RIALTO ORCHESTRA

Happy Days wonders never cease at the Hippodrome
DAILY at the HIPPODROME
HAPPY PRICES Seats on sale for 8 weeks

STRAND B'way at 47th St. CONSTANCE TALMADGE in "TWO WEEKS" STRAND ORCH.

DUROC
BRED SOW SALE

TO BE HELD ON MY FARM 4 MILES SOUTH OF OLDHAM, S. D.

FRIDAY, MARCH 5

FORTY HEAD TRIED SOWS, YEARLINGS AND GILTS

Sows are sired by such boars as: R. J.'s Pathfinder, Triple Chief 3rd, Jack's Orion 9th, Royal Orion and Pathfinder Giant. Bred to my trio of herd boars.

LONG GIANT, grandson of Col. Alg, world's grand champion of 1915.

PATHFINDER THE GREATEST and PATHMAKER'S, sired by Pathfinder's Giant, one of the best breeding sows in the Northwest.

Don't forget the date. No postponement on account of weather. Sale will be held in a steam heated pavilion.

SEND FOR CATALOG

HENRY HALVERSON

The Daily Leader
MADISON, SOUTH DAKOTA
TELEPHONE 2140
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1920

Entered at Madison postoffice as second class matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
By mail, 1 year $3.00
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By carrier, per week ..... .10
J. F. STAHL, Proprietor.
H. A. STAHL, Business Manager.

STATE NEWS

Mitchell.—It is estimated the primary election on March 23 will cost this (Davidson) county a total of about $2,000.

Huron.—Great quantities of lines needed by the implement dealers of the state for their spring business now are being distributed to all parts of South Dakota from the big implement centers.

Gregory.—At the meeting of the stockholders of the Gregory County Fair association the following officers were chosen for the coming year: President, B. C. Maynard; secretary, W. A. Jerlinek; treasurer, S. N. Lindley.

Winner.—A special election will be held here March 9 for the purpose of submitting to the voters the proposition of issuing bonds in the sum of $75,000 for the erection of a new public school building. The present schools are crowded, making increased school facilities necessary.

Brookings.—A new bulletin on how to have a good garden on the farm or in the town back yard will make its appearance soon from the state college extension division. "The Balanced Garden" is the title. Frank E. McCall, horticultural specialist, is author. It will be mailed free upon request.

Bradley. — Miss Belva Day, who teaches the Corson school near here is not only very versatile but is also a very busy school ma'am. She has a school of 27 pupils, has hot noon lunches, teaches vitalized agriculture, expects to fit her school for state aid and maintains a night school at which 18 adults attend regularly.

Aberdeen.—The highest price paid for Brown county farm land was $185, which was the consideration in the sale of a quarter section several miles east of here to Fay P. Harrington by George I. Simpson. Simpson bought the land 18 years ago for $27 an acre. While this is the highest price actually paid for land in the vicinity of this city, there have been many offers as high as $175.

Hastings. — Fourteen rural schools in Clark county have been serving a hot lunch this year. Last year three schools tried the experiment. Teachers and parents report improvement in the physical condition of the pupils, in scholarship and in the desire to attend school. The county superintendent has offered prizes for the schools which conduct the lunches most successfully.

Brookings.—Word has been received here by J. C. Holmes, extension livestock specialist, that the United States bureau of markets will open a five-day school at Sioux City on February 24 and 25 for the study of [illegible] and various [illegible]. The school [illegible] of co-operative [illegible] or any [illegible] becoming [illegible].

CEMETERY OF THE FUTURE

Government Scientist Draws Pleasing Picture of Resting Places of Loved Ones Gone Before.

Cemeteries are not cheerful places. Burial lots are cared for during two or three generations and then too commonly are neglected. Weeds cover the graves and fallen tombstones are allowed to lie. The long-dead are forgotten.

Dr. David Fairchild, a distinguished government scientist, urges a new departure. He thinks that cemeteries should be made attractive and that the principal feature of a great city burying ground ought to be a beautiful building somewhat resembling a library, with alcoves and quiet nooks.

Instead of book-stacks it would have fireproof vaults containing personal records of members of the families whose lost ones are buried under flat stones amid the charming surroundings of a vast garden. These records would include all kinds of data relating to the dead—accounts of their most noteworthy doings, photographs, etc.

"Cannot you imagine," says Dr. Fairchild, "strolling into the hall of the dead, to find there, in their proper place, all of the personal records of your family for generations back? There are the photographs of your grandparents, of departed uncles and aunts, or little ones who did not live to grow up, all with stories of their lives attached and letters and anecdotes.

"With these might be preserved phonographic records of the voices of the dead, so that they could be heard to talk; and rooms might be fitted up for privately viewing moving pictures of the departed, who would thusly be made to 'come alive again.'"

The dead could thus be made, in a sense, to live on indefinitely. Between the living generation and the past would be established a definite and permanent tie.

Christmas Eve Calamity.

He had been spending Christmas eve with his brother in London, and when, late that same night, he returned to his wife—Mrs. Brown—his face was strangely pale and haggard.

"What is it, dear?" exclaimed the wife.

"I will tell you. It happened while we were at dinner. We were all eating in quite ordinary fashion when suddenly little Dorothy uttered a cry of distress and closed her eyes. Almost at the same instant my sister-in-law pressed her hand to her forehead and tears streamed down her face. As I gazed at her in alarm, my brother John threw up his arms with an exclamation of intense pain and then buried his face, over which a sharp spasm appeared to be passing, in his napkin."

"Poisoned!" gasped Mrs. Brown, with hysterical symptoms.

"No, my dear," replied Mr. Brown, with ghastly calmness. "Horseradish."—London Tit-Bits.

Potash Supply Fails.

Berlin.—The German potash syndicate announces that it is able to supply only slightly more than one-third the home demand, which this year is 15,000,000 double hundred-weights. The output is still seriously handicapped by lack of coal, which is forcing half the German plants to remain idle.

PLANETS CALLING US?

Wireless Interrupted by Mysterious Signals.

Marconi Tells of Queer Sounds Which May Come From Outside the Earth.

London.—Interruptions of the Marconi wireless instruments by mysterious undecipherable signals, which were noted before the war and have been publicly referred to since, are specially featured in the Daily Mail and discussed by Marconi in an interview published by the paper.

"We occasionally get queer sounds and indications, which might come from somewhere outside the earth," Signor Marconi said. "We have had them both in England and America. The Morse signal letters occur with much greater frequency than others, but we have not yet picked up anything that could be translated into a definite message.

"The fact that the signals have occurred simultaneously at New York and London, with identical intensity, seems to indicate that they must have originated at a great distance.

"We have not yet the slightest proof of their origin. They might conceivably be due to some natural disturbance at a great distance, for instance, an eruption of the sun causing electrical disturbances."

Asked whether possibly attempts were being made by another planet to communicate, Signor Marconi said:

"I would not rule out the possibility of this, but there is no proof. We must investigate this matter much more thoroughly before we venture upon a definite explanation."

He added that the mysterious sounds are not confined to any particular diurnal period; they are frequent by day and night.

MISS SOUMY TCHENG

Miss Soumy Tcheng of Canton, China, just returned from the peace conference, where she was sent by the Chinese government to represent the Chinese women, and to report the conference, is in the United States, where she intends to study American ways. Miss Tcheng has lived in Paris eight years, and she speaks French fluently. She is a graduate lawyer, having studied in Paris.

ENGLISH SPEECH FOR WORLD

Belgian Professor Favors Its Adoption as Language of all Nations.

Stockholm.—English would undoubtedly be the most suitable as a world language, in the opinion of Professor Carnoy of Louvain university, Belgium.

He made this statement in the form of a reply to the question addressed by the Northern Peace society to prominent linguists in various countries as to which language would be best adapted to universal use.

After declaring in favor of English, M. Carnoy wrote:

"The German and French languages have lost their place through the war. The English language is a hospitable one, being a kind of compromise between the Latin and Germanic tongues; also it is simple and is spoken by most progressive nations of the world, and has one of the most beautiful literatures of modern times."

Anna Gould Aids Aviators.

Paris.—The Kosciusko squadron of American aviators on the Polish front has found a much-needed godmother in the Duchess de Talleyrand, formerly Anna Gould of New York.

The duchess has presented 1,000 francs to the squadron. The pilots receive only $25 monthly and their food and winter clothing therefore were deficient.

When volunteering for the squadron the Americans declined the offer of the Poles of greater pay, saying that they would take only the amount the Polish aviators received. Therefore they were overjoyed at the gift of the duchess, which came as a surprise.

GOV.-GENERAL OF PHILIPPINES FOR FREEDOM

Declares It Not Right That Freedom Should Longer Be Withheld.

By FRANCIS BURTON HARRISON, Governor-General of the Philippines. (First Article.)

Gov. Gen. Harrison

My six years' experience as governor-general of the Philippine Islands have convinced me that the Filipino people are ready and fit to have their independence. I have recommended to Congress, as well as to the executive administration, that independence be granted.

As to the question of the stability of government, I wish to say to the American people upon my responsibility as the governor-general that, in my opinion there exists today in the Philippine Islands a stable government, which I think should answer the requirements laid down by Presidents Grant and McKinley, and as I understand it, also by Mr. Root—namely, a government elected by the suffrage of the people, which is supported by the people, which is capable of maintaining order and of fulfilling its international obligations.

I am very glad to go on record as being entirely in sympathy with the aspirations of the Filipino nation for independence.

I have recommended to Congress that in granting independence some provision be made similar to what is known as the Platt amendment in the treaty with Cuba, which restricts the ability of the new republic in borrowing of foreign governments and also permits the United States to interfere with the affairs of the new republic in case conditions of disorder should be found to prevail. Such recommendation does not come as an expression of the views of the Filipinos; it is my own view of what would be desirable to secure a feeling of confidence and satisfaction on the part of all persons who have already invested money in the Philippines or who contemplate doing so in the near future.

But it is not right that independence itself should longer be delayed.

By temperament, by experience, by financial ability, in every way, the 11,000,000 Filipinos are entitled to be free from every government except of their own choice. They are intelligent enough to decide for themselves.

I have found the native Filipino official to be honest, efficient and as capable of administering executive positions as any men I have met anywhere in the world.

These officials are today governing 1,000 municipalities and forty-two provinces, economically, efficiently and for the good of the entire people. They have a native congress, including many graduates of Yale, Princeton, Harvard and other American universities. Other members are graduates of Santo Tomas and other Philippine universities, and in education and ability they compare favorably with any I know.

They have leaders like Speaker Osmena of the House of Representatives and President Quezon of the Senate who would adorn any office.

The Philippines are away ahead of the United States in successful government ownership and operation of public utilities.

The government took hold of the steam railways and made them pay a profit of 1,000,000 pesos a year more than under private ownership.

It took hold of the highways, and we have 7,000 miles of the best macadamized roads in the world. The Manila city government is about to take over the street railways and the gas and electric plants, while the territorial government is arranging for ownership and control of the coal supply.

The movement for independence is a peaceful one. No territory was more loyal to Uncle Sam during the war. It offered an armed and equipped division to our government, gave it a submarine destroyer and oversubscribed Liberty loans and Red Cross funds.

Two million natives speak English fluently, and there are 700,000 English speaking children in the public schools.

I am more than willing to retire if the Filipinos can be granted what they deserve—a government like that of the United States.

A MISREPRESENTED RACE.

The Filipino people are a much misrepresented race. The frequent publication of pictures of semi-naked Mindanao Moros and Igorotes has caused a great many Americans to believe they are typical of the inhabitants of the Philippines. Such is far from the case, however. Of 11,000,000 inhabitants of the islands, 10,500,000 are a Christian, civilized people with a culture and refinement that will compare very favorably with that of other nations. The Filipino women are exceptionally modest. A street flirtation in Manila, so far as a Filipino woman is concerned, is something that is almost unknown, as any American that has visited Manila will testify.

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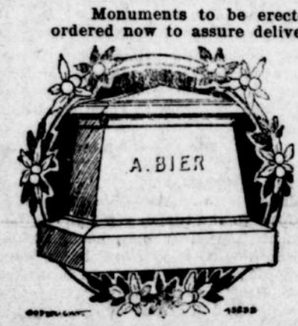

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CAR TIE-UP IN SLEET DELAYS THOUSANDS

Brooklyn Boy Pushed to His Death Under Train at Crowded Station.

SCORES HURT IN FALLING

Service on Elevated and Trolley Lines Stopped and Sparks Start Many Fires.

Warm weather during most of yesterday and last night undid what in the early morning hours had practically tied up the city's trolley car and elevated transportation and resulted in one death and inconvenience to thousands of men and women bound to their offices and shops.

A light rain which began falling soon after midnight froze as fast as it fell, covering the tracks with a layer of ice. It was only after many delays that trains were moved over elevated systems. A series of fires on elevated trains, originating from sparks that showered the track when brushes failed to make contact with ice covered third rails, resulted in a jamming of traffic until most of the company's operating equipment was stalled.

Numerous injuries were caused by persons falling on the slippery pavement. Bernard Rafkind, fifteen years old, of No. 99 Christopher avenue, Brooklyn, was swept under a Long Island Railroad train and killed as the train pulled into the Atlantic avenue station at the Manhattan junction crossing at twenty minutes after eight o'clock in the morning. The police think that the boy was pushed off the platform by the crowd, numbering about two thousand persons, who had gone to the Long Island Railroad when they found that no trains were running on the Lexington avenue, Broadway, Fulton street and Delancey street elevated lines in East New York.

Service also was irregular on the Culver and Bay Ridge and Fifth avenue elevated lines, but was not affected on the Sea Beach, West End, Fourth avenue to Eighty-sixth street and Broadway (Manhattan) subways.

The effect of the ice on the rails and roadways hampered trolley and bus traffic in Staten Island, but the effect was not serious.

The Brighton "L" in Brooklyn was not in operation during the early rush hours. Persons living near this line were compelled to walk in most cases because of the crowded conditions of the trolleys. All streets leading to the Atlantic avenue subway stations were crowded.

Firemen were put at a disadvantage in fighting a fire which started in a seven story loft building at Nos. 240 and 242 West Twenty-third street early in the morning. It was some time after the alarm before the apparatus arrived, owing to the slippery condition of the streets. The fire was well under way before the firemen were in a position to do effective fighting, and then it was not until they had worked for an hour that they got it under control. Damage of $20,000 was caused to the stock of several clothing manufacturers.

Following are some of the most serious accidents due to falling:—Peter Bearlick, twenty-five years old, of No. 636 East Fourteenth street, fracture of the skull; Abe Blumen, sixty-four, of No. 64 Prospect place, bruises of the face and side; Charles Eliot, thirty-five, of No. 927 Grant avenue, the Bronx, cuts of the kneecap; Francis J. Fiesel, fifty-eight, of No. 65 East 106th street, fracture of the shoulder; Alexander Earsh, thirty-five, of No. 1,248 Washington avenue, sprained left hip, and John Bellow, forty-one, of No. 286 East 156th street, badly bruised.

U. S. DRY CHIEF HERE TO SEEK POLICE AID

J. F. Kramer to Confer with Messrs. Enright and Swann on Co-operation.

Suggests Officials Induce More Druggists to Take Liquor Permits.

John F. Kramer, Prohibition Commissioner of the United States, came to this city from Washington yesterday and held a series of conferences with local and federal officials looking to more effective enforcement of the federal prohibition law.

In Manhattan he and James S. Shevlin, supervising agent for this district, met and talked with B. A. Matthews, Assistant United States Attorney, and in Brooklyn they conferred with Bertram M. Gardner, Collector of Internal Revenue for the district, and Leroy M. Ross, United States Attorney. Mr. Kramer desired to talk with District Attorney Swann, Richard E. Enright, Commissioner of Police, Mr. Burr, Corporation Counsel, and others for the purpose of devising ways and means for close co-operation of the New York police with the federal prohibition enforcement forces. As Mr. Swann could not be present yesterday, Mr. Kramer returned to Washington after a brief chat with Mr. Burr. The confeence with the city officials, it is expected, will be held tomorrow, Mr. Kramer returning from the capital for that purpose.

The federal commissioner said he had come to New York to look over the ground, as well as for the purpose of establishing closer relations with the municipal authorities. He found conditions in the district, he said, "in pretty good shape." Mr. Shevlin also, he said, was rapidly getting his special force of revenue agents into condition for a thorough enforcement of the law. Mr. Shevlin and his chief outdoor assistant, John J. Quigley, passed the greater part of the day in instructing the newly recruited portion of the field force in their duties.

While here, Mr. Kramer suggested to Mr. Shevlin that he and William H. Edwards, revenue collector, pay particular attention to the issuing of permits to physicians and druggists for the issuing and filling of liquor prescriptions during the influenza epidemic. He urged that they try to induce more druggists to apply for permits and advised that they put off other work connected with their offices, if necessary, in order to take greater care of the public.

Mr. Kramer later declared that druggist who had licenses to sell liquor were authorized to go ahead and fill prescriptions without going to the trouble of filing much routine data.

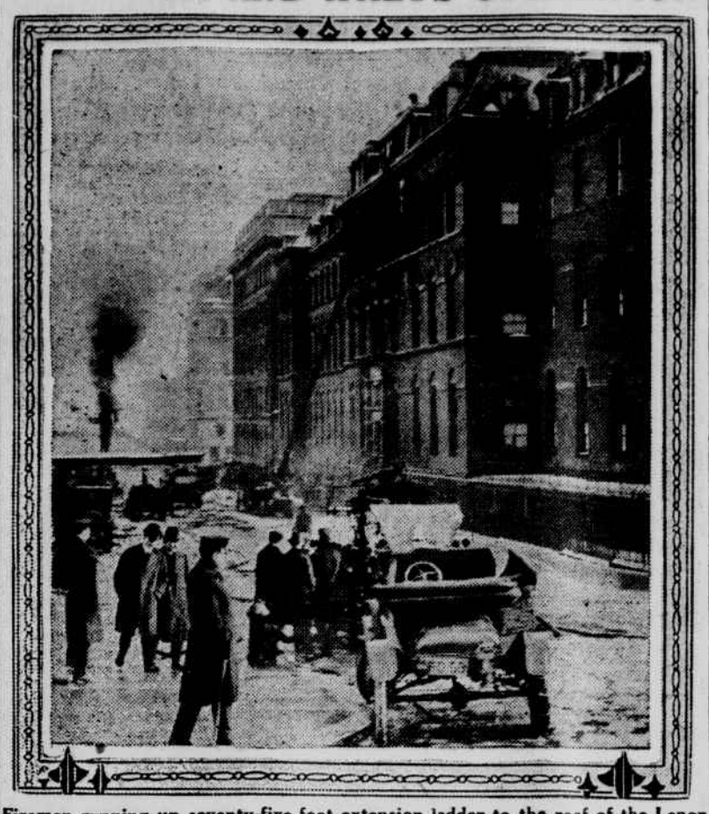
"They will still be required to exact prescriptions," he said, "but much other red tape may be dispensed with in the legal distribution of liquor."

Dr. Copeland, Health Commissioner, heard yesterday that excessive prices were being charged by druggists in filling prescriptions for whiskey. He said:—

"It is a crime for any druggist to profiteer on whiskey. We would be glad to hear of any overcharges and will bring any such complaints before the attention of the proper authorities for prosecution."

More than three thousand saloons in the city, all that remain open, will close their doors for the last time next Saturday. On that day the short term certificates issued to them last October expire, and there is no provision for further licensing except to drug stores for the sale of liquor under physicians' prescriptions for medicinal purposes.

FIRE IN HOSPITAL ENDANGERS 260 AND HALTS OPERATION



Firemen running up seventy-five foot extension ladder to the roof of the Lenox Hill Hospital, from which to fight flames in the institution that endangered the lives of 260 patients and halted an operation on a woman.

An operation was halted and the lives of 260 patients, most of them suffering from influenza or pneumonia, were endangered yesterday afternoon when fire was discovered in the Lenox Hill Hospital at Seventy-seventh street and Lexington avenue.

Herman Schultz, a porter at the hospital, was shovelling snow in front of the building shortly before two o'clock when he saw smoke and flames pouring from the roof. He rushed to the basement and told the engineer, who sounded the alarm.

Despite the fact that the fire was cracking ominously by the time the first apparatus reached the scene, there was not a sign of a panic inside the building. The nurses and orderlies rushed to their fire posts and then went through the wards telling the patients that there was a small fire in the building but that there was no danger. Patients in the wards near the blaze were quietly removed to places of safety. Flower Hospital was notified and sent ambulances to be held in readiness in case it became necessary to remove the patients from the burning structure.

Not because the extent of the blaze warranted it, but because he wanted to take every precaution on behalf of the patients, Deputy Fire Chief Sherlock turned in a second and a third alarm when he arrived. This brought both Fire Commissioner Thomas J. Drennan and Fire Chief John Kenlon to the scene.

Inspector Underhill summoned police reserves from four precincts and established lines about the institution. The police had difficulty reassuring anxious and in some cases half-hysterical relatives of patients in the institution.

When the apparatus arrived the fire was quickly extinguished and at no time was there any serious danger. Truck No. 16 threw its seventy-five foot extension ladder to the roof of the hospital and from there Lieutenant Thomas Tobin directed the battle against the blaze. It was under control within twenty minutes. Deputy Chief Sherlock assigned a fire company to the fire escapes and stairways of each floor, to be in readiness to carry out the patients if the fire spread.

In the operating room when the alarm was sounded a Dr. Williams was preparing to perform an operation upon a woman patient. She was returned to her ward and the operation postponed until last night. The main operating room extends the height of the third and fourth floors. It was filled with smoke soon after the blaze started.

Water which was played on the fire found its way into the Seventy-seventh street station of the Lexington avenue subway and caused a miniature rainstorm there.

George F. Sauer, superintendent of the hospital was of the opinion that the fire had been caused by defective insulation. The Lenox Hill Hospital was formerly the German Hospital, the name having been changed during the war.

INFLUENZA RAPIDLY SPREADING IN U. S.

14,805 Cases in Illinois, 2,000 in Michigan and 1,061 in Milwaukee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday.—Influenza continues to spread over the country. Reports to the Public Health Service today said the total of cases reported in Illinois had reached 14,805, and that this probably included only about one-fifth of the actual number.

More than 2,000 new cases again were reported in Michigan, while Milwaukee reported 1,061 new cases and Wyoming 350.

Public schools and public gathering places in Tennessee have been closed, the service was advised.

Seventy-Five Convicts Ill in Auburn Prison and Place Quarantined.

(Special Despatch to the Herald.)

AUBURN, N. Y., Tuesday.—More than seventy-five convicts in Auburn Prison were isolated today as suspicious cases of influenza, and three cases of pneumonia are in the prison hospital.

Warden Edgar Jennings closed the institution to visitors tonight and will maintain strict quarantine.

Fifty Per Cent Increase in Massachusetts, but Still Below 1918.

(Special Despatch to the Herald.)

BOSTON, Tuesday.—Influenza cases in Massachusetts showed an increase of 50 per cent for the twenty-four hour period ending at noon today over that for the preceding forty-eight hours.

The total for the last twenty-four hours was 482, including 184 in Boston. For the forty-eight hours ending at noon yesterday, the State total was 303, including 127 in this city. At the height of the epidemic in October, 1918, the daily total of new cases in the State reached 7,000.

Neew Cases Decreasee in Chicago, but Deaths Increase.

CHICAGO, Tuesday.—New cases of influenza and pneumonia continued to decrease today, but the death total climbed steadily higher. During the last twenty-four hours the two diseases claimed a total of 173 lives, ninety-one succumbing to influenza and eighty-two to pneumonia. During the same period new cases reported totalled 1,800 of influenza and 399 of pneumonia.

Steffannson, Arctic Explorer, Caught Influenza But Recovereed.

DAYTON, Ohio, Tuesday.—Vilhaljmur Stefannson, noted Arctic explorer, who has been confined at the home of Orville Wright with an attack of influenza, following a lecture here, has recovered and left for New York, it was announced today.

CHARITY SOCIETY ASKS FUND TO FIGHT INFLUENZA HERE

With the number of influenza victims increasing daily, the Charity Organization Society is appealing to the public for funds with which to meet this emergency. Already cases are being reported where sickness makes it necessary to ask help.

In one family all the members except the baby have been sent to the hospital. Quick provision must be made for the sick. Families where the breadwinner is stricken will need support and arrangements will have to be made for the children whose mothers are ill. Money with which to protect and care for the city's poor is urgently requested at once. Send gifts to the Charity Organiaztion Society at No. 105 East Twenty-second street.

TIFFANY & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE & 37TH STREET

CLOCKS BRONZES LAMPS
CHINA AND GLASS

FLU RECORD MAKES BIG JUMP; NUMBER OF DEATHS SMALL

(Continued from Page One.)

137 nurses of the normal staff, but declared that number far below the number of nurses required for work owing to the epidemic. He said that in response to appeals of physicians of the various hospitals he was endeavoring to obtain at least fifty additional nurses to help out in the care of influenza and pneumonia cases.

Dr. Copeland, in talking about the statistics compiled from reports of cases, declared that the low death rate for the twenty-four hours was significant when compared with the death rate for the same day in the epidemic in 1918. He said that although he expected an increase in the number of influenza cases this morning, he believed the death rate will reveal a similar drop.

Dr. Copeland said there is not the same amount of distress attendant on the epidemic this year that characterized that of 1918. He attributed that to the fact that there are a greater number of physicians in the city to handle the epidemic, hundreds of whom were with the armed forces at the time of the previous epidemic. The increase in the number of hospitals to care for victims of this year's epidemic, he said, also was a telling factor in the low death rate.

The Health Commissioner said that while the hospitals of the city as well as the Health Department, were far short of their quota of nurses, 153 nurses were obtained during the day. Ninety-five of them were untrained, or practical nurses, he said, and eighteen trained nurses.

"We supplied 153 nurses on calls received by the Health Department today," he said. "The department, however, is fifty behind in the number of calls received for nurses.

"To facilitate the work of supplying nurses as quickly as possible, the Health Department is in direct communication by telephone with the headquarters of the Red Cross and the Henry Street Settlement, adjuncts of the central nurse service in this department.

"I received letters today from several nurses who declared that the compensation of $6 a day offered by the city for graduate nurses is far below the amount being paid to such nurses in private cases. In some instance, the nurses declared, they are receiving as high as $12 a day.

"Of course, that is considerable of a difference, but nurses should understand they have a duty to perform to the public, in cases where we send nurses to private cases where the family can afford to pay for the hire of a nurse, it rests with the nurse to make her own arrangements with the family. I received word from one of the largest nurses' registeries in the city today that $6 a day is the regular fee charged for a nurse, but that persons able to do so pay more, in order to get nurses."

Dr. Copeland said that disinfectants are of no value in the fight to eliminate the influenza germs. He said he received word yesterday that representatives of manufacturers of disinfectants were selling their goods under the representation they are authorized to do so by the Health Department.

"The people of the city should pay no attention to those statements," declared the Commissioner. "We do not recommend the use of disinfectants. We only want people to fash their faces and hands with plain soap and water as often as possible, and to sterilize the towels each time they use them."

S. A. Lewisohn, of the Mayor's Committee on Rent Profiteering, conferred with Dr. Copeland about the large number of evictions of tenants which are going on despite the epidemic.

"Mr. Lewisohn agreed with me," said Dr. Copeland, "that eviction of families at this time is a crime. He said that the Mayor's Committee intends to avail itself of every moral and legal means to prevent landlords from evicting people during the epidemic."

Reports received from the Department of Education reveal there are few absences of school children owing to the epidemic. Dr. Copeland said he sent a letter during the day to Dr. William L. Ettinger, City Superintendent of Schools, amplifying instructions to the teachers in the daily inspection of the children during the epidemic. He said that no child who has been excluded from the school because of illness will be readmitted without a certificate signed by an inspector or a nurse of the Department of Health.

Teachers are instructed to see that the children hold handkerchiefs in front of their faces when coughing or sneezing. No child, he declared, will be permitted to use a pencil or other utensil belonging to another child, and special attention must be paid to the ventilation of the class rooms.

Dr. Copeland said that every member of the police force is on the alert for spitters. He said that a great many people believe they may expectorate in the streets, but that is a mistake. The law declares, he said, that spitting in any public place is taboo. To avoid arrest, he said, persons suffering from colds had better use their handkerchiefs on all occasions.

At the request of the Health Commissioner the Community Councils of Greater New York communicated with fifty councils in the city urging them to become active in the fight on the epidemic. Members of the councils are requested to supply as much food as possible for the poor, as well as volunteer help and automobiles. To expedite the work of the councils they have been assigned to individual zones, working from a headquarters in a settlement house.

Robert Barr, of the Raymond Street Jail, Brooklyn, placed two hundred prisoners under quarantine as a precautionary measure. Only three, he said, are ill and none is suffering from influenza. There are nineteen women prisoners in his charge. No visitors will be permitted inside the jail during the period of the epidemic, he said.

WET HOPES ENDED BY BILL IN ALBANY

(Continued from Page One.)

advertisement of liquor, or any receipt, process or article for making it are permitted. Premises upon which illegal traffic is permitted is declared to be a nuisance. Liquor is not permitted to be possessed or carried on the person for illegal traffic.

Peace officers may search for and seize any illegal liquor, whether in a building, upon any conveyance or upon the person. All liquors seized may be destroyed or sold. Any person trafficking illegally will be arrested.

Drastic penalties provided by the act are as follows:—First offence, not more than $1,000 fine or one year's imprisonment; second offence, not more than $2,000 fine or five years' imprisonment. An additional penalty of not to exceed $300 is collectable in each case and all certificates are to be revoked and pharmacists' licenses suspended for one year.

Wine Makers Lose in Dry Law Fight

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Tuesday.—California wine interests lost the first skirmish in their legal fight against the eighteenth constitutional amendment late today, when Judge Frank H. Rudkin, of the Federal District Court, denied a petition for a writ of habeas corpus in the case of J. J. Dillon, automobile truck driver, arrested while transporting liquor here after January 16.

This was said to be the first test of the national prohibition amendment in the country.

"I am o fthe opinion," said Judge Rudkin, "that the amendment in form and substance was entirely within the competency of Congress and the several States to propose and ratify, and that both the amendment and the national prohibition act were in full force and effect on the day in question."

The attorney for the wine interests contended that an amendment to the constitution must change some part of the constitution rather than add a new article to it.

Judge Rudkin ruled that article V. of the constitution gave Congress and the States the necessary authority for adding the amendment.

LIQUOR OWNERS GET MORE TIME TO FILE INVENTORIES

WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday.—Commissioner Roper, of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, instructed internal revenue collectors tonight to continue, under certain conditions, to accept reports of inventories of liquor stocks until February 10. The time for filing these reports originally expired today, but the Bureau was unable to prepare all of the forms required.

Mr. Roper's instructions were that where the liquor owner previously had requested the forms and had not received them he would be given until February 10 to comply with the law.

WANTS REFERENDUM ON ALL AMENDMENTS

(Special Despatch to the Herald.)

ALBANY, N. Y., Tuesday.—No proposed amendment to the United States constitution can be ratified by the State Legislature until the question has been submitted to the people in a referendum, under provisions of an amendment to the State constitution proposed in a concurrent resolution introduced today in the Legislature by Senator J. Henry Walters, Republican Senate leader. The proposed change in the State constitution is the result of opposition by the wets to the action of the Legislature last year in ratifying the federal prohibition amendment without first submitting it to the people, as demanded by Governor Smith.

The text of the proposed amendment to the constitution is:—

"Whenever an amendment to the constitution of the United States shall be proposed by the Congress of the United States and hereafter or heretofore submitted to the Legislature of the State for ratification the Legislature at its first annual session at which such proposed amendment shall have been submitted to it for ratification shall by appropriate legislation provide for the submission to the people of a proposition as to whether or not such proposed amendment to the constitution shall be approved by the Legislature of the State."

Despite use of the word "heretofore" in the text of the proposed amendment, Senator Walters declared it was not retroactive. Others looked upon it as the first step in a move to rescind ratification of the federal prohibition amendment.

Senator Walters gave notice he would press the resolution for adoption by this Legislature and urge its introduction and passage next year, so the amendment can be voted upon by the people in 1921. Senator James J. Walker, Democratic leader, assured Senator Walters the minority in both houses would support him.

SMUGGLED WHISKEY FROM "LIQUOR SHIP" SEIZED

Fifty-six bottles of whiskey, which had been smuggled from the Black Star line steamship Yarmouth, anchored off the Red Hook flats, Brooklyn, were seized by customs inspectors yesterday. The liquor was found in two boats made fast alongside the Yarmouth, which is being held for repairs after having put back here under stress of weather last week with a cargo of whiskey destined for Havana.

The customs men boarded the ship and questioned the men who had used the boats to carry them to and from the shore, but one and all denied all knowledge of the whiskey. The whiskey was concealed beneath ropes, pieces of old sail and other ships' hamper carried in the boats.

In the United States District Court Commissioner Hitchcock held in $500 bail each Henry Quick, president of the Palm Hotel, Inc., No. 824 Seventh avenue; Herman Sumpkerberg, No. 989 Third avenue, and Giuseppe Pugliesi, No. 99 Cherry street, charged with having alcohol in their possession in vioaltion of the prohibiton act.

Wyoming Ratifies Suffrage.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Tuesday.—The extra session of the Wyoming Legislature today completed ratification of the woman's suffrage amendment to the federal constitution, when the House passed the bill, 44 to 0. The Senate acted yesterday.

SCOUTS IDEA OF MARS 'WIRELESS'

Expert Here Denies Hearing of Mysterious Messages as Reported by Marconi.

No unusual interference with wireless communication or mysterious signals, as those to which Signor Marconi has called attention in London, have been noticed by officials of the Radio Corporation of America, an amalgamation of the American Marconi Company and the General Electric Company. Dr. E. F. W. Alexanderson, chief engineer of the corporation, said yesterday that the disturbance, if any existed, was purely terrestrial since the persons who have noted it assert combinations of the Morse code have been received.

"It is impossible for the people of Mars or any other planet to know the Morse code," the engineer asserted. "The supposed signals which are considered unusual probably are produced by some spark station and are being heard at a greater distance than ordinarily because of the clearness of the atmosphere and the absence of static. The fact that the mysterious signals are partly decipherable bears out my contention."

Dr. Alexanderson declared that wireless engineers attribute virtually all disturbances to static or mirages. He said that at sunrise and sunset, when the sun's rays are horizontal, the atmosphere is unusually free from static and permits the transmission of messages a greater distance. The temperature of the air and water, concentration of the ether and thunder storms even in distant parts, he said, have an effect upon the wireless and the distance a spark will carry.

By way of illustrating what he called the mirage effect in wireless telegraphy, Dr. Alexanderson cited as an example a person in a boat on a lake that is unusually quiet when there are no disturbing air currents. "That person," he said, "will hear with the greatest clearness the swish of the oars of another rowboat probably half a mile away. So it is in telegraphy under similar conditions."

SAYS MYSTERIOUS SIGNALS MAY BE FROM OTHER WORLDS

LONDON, Tuesday.—Discussing the mysterious signals described yesterday by Signor Marconi as having been received in the form of interruptions of the Marconi wireless instruments, Sir Frank W. Dyson, astronomer royal, today admitted that in his opinion it was quite possible to get waves from other planets.

He was not prepared to go further at the present time, and left it to greater wireless experts than himself to describe the effects of such waves.

MAN DIES IN LIME VAT, WORKMEN HELPLESS TO AID

Bernard Broonbach, sixty-one years old, of No. 322 Irving avenue, Brooklyn, employed as an engineer in the dye works of A. B. Ansbacher & Co., at No. 310 North Seventh street, Brooklyn, was suffocated last night when he slipped into a vat of lime, while attempting to adjust some pulleys on the top of it.

Fellow workmen heard his cries, but were unable to get him out, and they summoned the members of a nearby hook and Ladder company. The firemen with the aid of ropes and hooks managed to get the body out half an hour later.

Cordon & Dilworth
— REAL —
ORANGE MARMALADE

HOMELIEST GIRL TOO PRETTY TO WIN $100

Loses Fashion Show Prize Offered for Display of Beautifying Hat.

Only one girl in New York considers herself homely. It took a wager and the offer of $100 to induce a girl who gave her name as Josephine Morris, of No. 142 West 130th street, to admit that she is ill-favored, and even she proved so far from homely that she could not qualify.

The Retail Millinery Association of America advertised in all the metropolitan newspapers that the homeliest girl in New York was wanted to act as a model at the association's semi-annual fashion show, which is to be held at the Hotel Astor, February 4. The intention was to demonstrate that even an ugly woman could be made beautiful by wearing a hat designed by members of the association. Candidates were to report at the headquarters of the organization, No. 1,270 Broadway, between noon and two o'clock yesterday.

When twelve o'clock struck a battery of camera men was ready for quick and sustained action. But with the exception of a pair of models who considered themselves anything but homely, and whose professional pride received a severe blow when they discovered why they were being welcomed so warmly, no candidates presented themselves other than Miss Morris.

One look at Miss Morris and gloom settled over Edgar B. M. Goldberg, manager of the association. Miss Morris was anything but homely; she appealed to Mr. Goldberg's expert eye so much that eventually she was engaged to act as a regular "beautiful" model at the Fashion Show. For this she will receive $10, thereby losing $90 for not being ugly.

Miss Morris intimated that the name and address she gave were false. And she denied that the name and address belonged to any one with whom she was on unfriendly terms. She insisted that she was a model and had been dared by her employer to apply for the job of ugliest girl. And she would not admit that she had escaped by a hair's breadth from being known as New York's only ugly girl.

Mr. Goldberg is desperate. He has received word that prominent Parisian milliners will attend the show. He cannot disappoint them—they have come three thousand miles to see an ugly girl transformed. There must be homely girls in New York, he says—in fact, he distinctly remembers having seen them.

And he promises to find a homely girl in time for the show. He refuses to say where he will look for her, but if necessary he will go out into the highways and byways in his search. He is confident he can find a really ugly girl. But he isn't so sure he man make her admit it for $100.

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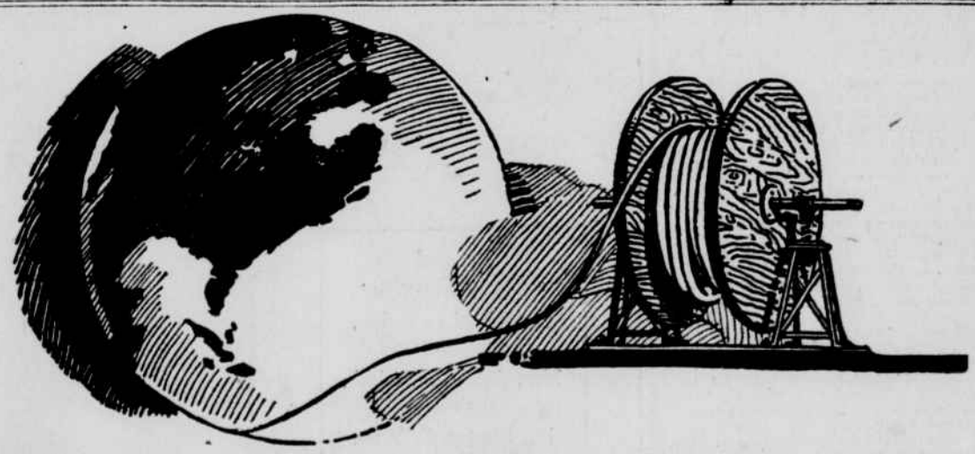

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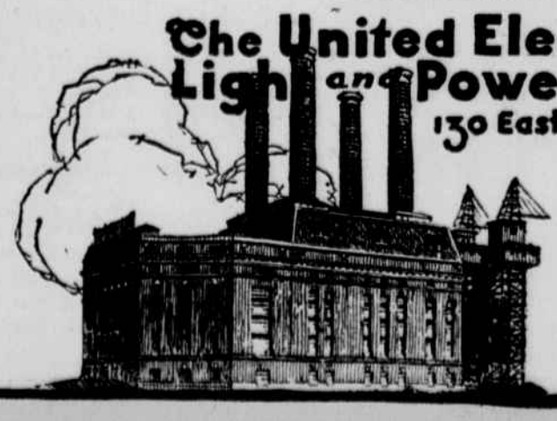

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JAN 30 1920

TODAY'S WEATHER.
Fair; moderate north winds, becoming east and southeast.
Full report Page 10, Part 1.

THE NEW YORK HERALD

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Bring to you each morning exclusive and authentic news of happenings in all parts of the world.

PART TWO. ◆◆◆C NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1920. PRICE TWO CENTS IN NEW YORK CITY AND SUBURBS. THREE CENTS ON TRAINS AND ELSEWHERE.

FLU REACHES NEW HIGH RECORD WITH 5,589 CASES; ONLY 67 DEATHS REPORTED

Total Much Below Actual Figures Last Year and in 1918, Says Dr. Copeland.

212 NURSES ARE ADDED

Health Commissioner Praises Spirit of Co-operation Which Marks Fight on Epidemic.

MANY POLICE STRICKEN

Three Hundred Cases Also Develop Among Firemen—600 Gallons of Whiskey for Sufferers.

Although reports of influenza cases received by the Health Department yesterday morning for the twenty-four hours preceding revealed the highest number—5,589—either in the epidemic of 1918 or this year, Dr. Royal S. Copeland, Health Commissioner, declared it the belief of the officials of his department that on a corresponding day in the first visitation there was a much larger number of cases in the city.

"We base that conclusion on the fact that there are twice the number of physicians attending influenza cases this year than in the 1918 invasion," declared Dr. Copeland, "and that as a result there are more cases being reported each day.

"In 1918 half the physicians in the city were with the armed forces, and those physicians who aided in suppressing the disease were so busy that we don't believe they reported all their cases. We felt during the period of the epidemic in 1918 that on many days the totals should have reached 10,000 at least.

"We are not alarmed by the increase in the reports for the twenty-four hours ended this morning. We know that the disease is milder in form this year, and its lessened virulence is indicated by the much milder form of the pneumonia which in some instances follows influenza.

Cites Records of 1918.

"In January, 1918, there were on an average eighty deaths a day from all types of pneumonia, while the reports received this morning reveal that 118 persons died from that disease. We don't consider today pneumonia as being influenzal, yet out of the total of deaths reported for yesterday there were seventy-one deaths from that disease. The remaining forty-four deaths were attributed to bronchial pneumonia, which unquestionably were superinduced by influenza.."

The statistics for the twenty-four hours ended yesterday morning follow:—

Borough.	Cases reported. Influ.	Pneu'ia.	Deaths. Influ.	Pneu'ia.
Manhattan..	2,822	406	32	57
Bronx	77	58	2	18
Brooklyn ...	1,555	183	27	34
Queens	226	20	5	7
Richmond ..	198	19	1	2
Total	5,589	686	67	118
Total Tues.	3,963	420	57	112
Total since Jan. 1...	19,763	4,531	326	1,417

"There is not the pronounced poisoning, the blueness of the face and other pronounced symptoms of influenza which led so speedily to death in the first visitation," Dr. Copeland continued. "It is the common belief of physicians that where males develop bronchitis or pneumonia the disease is very short in duration.

"One eminent specialist in children's diseases reported to me that since the beginning of the present epidemic he had noted that gastro-intestinal disturbances among children were undoubtedly of influenzal origin.

"During the last epidemic there was an appalling number of deaths from the disease accompanying childbirth. That was particularly true among women of the Italian race. We have not compiled statistics on that phase of the present visitation, because in many instances physicians have not sent in detailed reports, but we expect to do so.

Reports 600 Gallons of Whiskey.

Dr. Copeland was informed that through the efforts of Bird S. Coler, Commissioner of Charities, 600 gallons of whiskey had been purchased by the city for medicinal use in public hospitals, as well as in the Health Department. Mr. Coler, it is said, directed the purchase of the whiskey at the request of physicians of the institutions, who believe it is effective in the treatment of influenza and pneumonia. The cost of the whiskey, it is understood, was about $10 a gallon.

"I am particularly obliged to Commissioner Coler for his earnest and sustained co-operation," declared Dr. Copeland. "He has placed at my disposal the Municipal Lodging House, No. 432 East Twenty-fifth street, and has placed in charge as resident physician Dr. Ignatz L. Nascher. Commissioner Coler also has arranged to have the dictarian laundry departments expanded, so that if necessary upward of six hundred patients can be taken care of there. Mr. Coler is duplicating this year the splendid service extended by him in the last epidemic.

"The most gratifying thing we have to report today is the splendid spirit of co-operation and co-ordination manifested by the entire community. Miss Lillian Wald and her associates on the Nurses' Emergency Council were in session in the headquarters of the Health Department and perfected plans for the care of persons ill with influenza, for the protection of more fortunate members of their families and for the reception in institutions of children who otherwise would be neglected, and for supplying the poor with necessary foodstuffs and clothing."

Gets 212 Calls for Nurses.

The Health Commission said that during the day he received 212 calls for nurses, but that he was able to supply only 127 of the needed number. He said sixty-one additional experienced nurses reported for duty to him during the day and that ten of them were graduate nurses. He said the chief need of the Health Department and the public and private hospitals of thecity is more nurses.

"I would urge every family having in their service a trained nurse to avoid as far as possible taking up the full time of the nurse," Dr. Copeland continued. "In this time of stress necessary sacrifices must be made. Nurses are so badly needed that if a person ill at home can get along with the services of a nurse for half the time they should release her for a few hours, so that she can attend to another victim of the disease.

"We have been considerably embarrassed by the fact that when people need

(Continued on Page Five, Col. Two.)

Clemenceau "Through"; Plans Trip to Egypt

PARIS, Wednesday.—Former Premier Clemenceau has reserved a stateroom on the steamship Lotus, leaving Marseilles on February 3 bound for Alexandria, Egypt. He is reported to be absolutely sincere in his decision to remain in retirement and under no consideration to be drawn again into politics. To an editor of L'Home Libre he remarked the other day anent his defeat in the test vote of Parliament on the Presidency week before last:—

"Some persons need a hint, others a kick. I am through. My enemies may think I received a kick; my friends only a hint. At any rate I am through. I am off for Egypt first, then —well, we shall see. Perhaps India."

MARCONI SEEKING 'RADIO FROM MARS'

"Can't Tell if Signals Come from Earth or Other Worlds," He Says.

INVESTIGATIONS ARE STARTED

French Scientist Is Sceptical and Army Wireless Chief Reports Nothing Abnormal.

London, Thursday.—William Marconi informed the Daily Mail that investigations are in progress regarding the origin of the mysterious signals which he recently described as being received on his wireless instruments. He hopes to make a statement on the subject at an early date.

Signor Marconi insists that "nobody can yet say definitely whether they originate on the earth or in other worlds."

Professor Branly, Inventor of Coherer, Doubts Messages from Mars.

PARIS, Wednesday.—Professor Edouard Branly, inventor of the coherer, which made the practical application of wireless telegraphy possible, is sceptical about wireless messages from Mars. An expression of his opinion was sought in connection with the disclosure of Signor Marconi that mysterious signals, evidently from a great distance, were being received at times by the Marconi instruments.

"If the strange signals are caused by solar disturbances, how can you explain the fact that they correspond to letters of the Morse alphabet," inquired Professor Branly. "If they are messages from planets,. assuming that planets are habitable, it must follow that the species peopling them has reached a degree of civilization comparable with ours, that these people possess the gift of speech and that the progress of their science has resulted in the construction of an apparatus in some way akin to ours. It would be a series of improbable coincidences. Solar disturbances might cause strokes at more or less long intervals, but no letters."

General Ferrie, Chief of the French army wireless service, in a statement in the Petit Parisien says:—

"I can assure you that nothing abnormal has been received at Eiffel Tower. We constantly have disturbances of the Parisian currents, as they are called, which impede communication. They are attributable to atmospheric disturbance or the sun, whose powerful magnetic field has a formidable influence on our planet."

Asked if it would be possible to send a wireless message to Mars, General Ferrie replied:—"Although the wireless is highly perfected on earth, it would be impossible to accomplish this prodigy, for the waves would have great difficulty in travelling the upper strata of the air, which are made non-conductors by the sun. Certain experts maintain that the waves not only cannot cross in daytime but are even reflected back to the earth.

"One cannot deny offhand to the Martians', if such exist, ability to do what we cannot attempt. In any case, to be sure that there is such emission all posts on the globe ought to receive waves of the same length at the same hour.

"You may be sure, when that is demonstrated to us, we will get to work immediately to elucidate so absorbing a question."

Navy Department Radio Experts Are More Interested Than Doubtful.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Wednesday.—Interest manifestly outweighed skepticism among radio experts at the Navy Department today in discussing Signor Marconi's suggestion that Mars may be attempting to communicate with the earth by radio. Proponents of the theory said they would enjoy the advantage of having no competent disputants, at least until science in some other way accounted for the mysterious interruption that had been experienced ever since wireless telegraphy was perfected.

"These interruptions or 'influences' are entirely distinct in their registering effect from influences readily traceable to atmospheric or static conditions," said Captain W. S. Bryant, of the naval communication service. "They record with a feeble or 'mushy' intensity as compared with the clashing effect of static disturbances. I confess that they have been a much greater source of annoyance, however, than of interest.

"Whether or not they emanate from Mars as suggested by Marconi seems to be an open question so far. It is at least one that affords pleasurable exercise for the imagination."

BRITISH REFUSE PASSPORTS TO SOCIALIST DELEGATES

LONDON, Wednesday.—The government has refused passports for James Ramsay Macdonald and Charles Roden Buxton to go to Russia as part of a delegation appointed by the International Socialist Congress at Berne. The decision was taken after consultation by Premier Lloyd George with Premiers Nitti, of Italy, and Millerand, of France.

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LONDON PAPERS FLOUT U. S. AS EXCHANGE DROPS

Slump in Sterling Rates Opens the Way to Bitter Attacks.

STORM OF FEELING BREAKS

Many Britons Irritated by Recent Speeches and Acts of Men Here.

(Special Cable to the Herald.)

LONDON, Wednesday.—Another slump in sterling exchange quotations precipitated a bitter attack on the United States by the London press today. It was led by the Daily Express, in an article headed "America's Colossal Profiteering a Stranglehold on Co-belligerents," and by Horatio Bottomley in John Bull, who declared that American neutrality in the face of the Belgian invasion was "a monument of infamy."

Mr. Bottomley referred to the testimony of Rear Admiral William S. Sims and said:—

"The truth is that throughout three years of the struggle with Germany, America waited to see which way the fortunes of war inclined, so as to come in on the winning side. Before the judgment of posterity the figures which strutted so largely on the stage in Washington, and even President Wilson himself with his elaborate posing at Versailles, are dwarfed into insignificance beside the French Clémenceau and our own Lloyd George.

"In England and France the hour produced the man. In America they had to do with a few pygmies and a professor. Is the stature of Josephus Daniels, with his reckless statements and hasty denials, a measure of American statesmanship?"

Outbreak of Feeling.

The anti-American outbreak in the London press today apparently represents the breaking of the storm of feeling which has been gathering since the testimony of Rear Admiral Sims before the Senate subcommittee, the speech of Senator Reed, and the welcome of Eamonn de Valera by Governor Alfred E. Smith and Mayor Hylan, of New York.

It was authoritatively said that no official representations had been made to the United States government by Great Britain on any of these subjects. It is known, however, that many Britons, irritated over the sterling exchange situation and the American delay in connection with the peace treaty ratification, blame the United States for the high cost of living in this country, and that this feeling has been increased by the Sims, the Reed and the de Valera incidents. All of it combined produced the newspaper outburst today.

While in official circles the consensus was that many of Great Britain's troubles were traceable to the American delay in ratifying the peace treaty, it was said authoritatively that no statement would be made regarding the acceptability of the proposed reservations or regarding anything else connected with the situation.

"Anything we say will be misinterpreted," was the reply of a man close to Premier David Lloyd George when it was suggested to him that this was a good time to make the British attitude clear to the American people.

Blames Business Conditions.

Among the London newspapers commenting on the situation the Pall Mall Gazette takes a more moderate view than do many others. In this it probably reflects Downing street opinion. Discussing the sterling exchange slump, it declares that the remedy is to be found in Great Britain getting back to the work of producing; that the remedy will not be found in importing goods. It quotes the manager of the foreign exchange branch of the London County and Westminster Bank and other bankers and business men here that the present exchange situation is due to business, and not political, conditions, and that they are opposed to any interference by the British government to create artificial restrictions. It declares that all these men demand is that the government conduct a vigorous campaign against reckless spending and decreased production.

As might be expected, Mr. Bottomley's attack against the United States was the most vitriolic launched. Referring to Rear Admiral Sims' testimony, he said:—

"The Admiral must have had bitter moments during the war if he meant what he said when he declared that 'Britain, menaced, might count upon every man and every dollar.' Well! It did come

(Continued on Page Two, Col. Two.)

Mexicans Seize Two U. S. Airmen

McALLEN, Texas, Wednesday.—Two army aviators—Lieutenants E. F. Davis and G. E. Grimes—carrying a military message from Fort Brown, Texas, to Nogales, Ariz., were forced today to make a landing in Mexico thirty miles south of Zapata, Texas, and tonight are being held by Mexicans.

According to a message received here tonight from the aviators, they have been promised their freedom tomorrow.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Wednesday.—A message from military authorities here to the commander of the post at Nogales, Arizona, was delivered today in eight hours and thirty minutes by airplanes flying in relay, according to announcement at Fort Brown. The message was handed to Lieutenant Vincent J. Malloy here at twenty-five minutes past four A. M. today, and was delivered at Nogales at fifty-five minutes past twelve P. M., it was said. It was transferred to fresh machines at Laredo, Eagle Pass, Marfa, Sanderson, El Paso and Douglas.

SENATE EXPECTS ANOTHER BITTER TREATY DEBATE

Hitchcock to Force It if Bi-Partisan Committee Fails to Agree.

COMPROMISE UNLIKELY

Negotiators Probably Will Reach Impasse Today and End Their Work.

PRESIDENT STANDING FIRM

White House Denies Report That Mr. Wilson Would Accept Material Changes.

BY DONALD A. CRAIG.
(Special Despatch to the Herald.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Wednesday.—Another protracted and bitter debate on the peace treaty in the Senate apparently cannot be avoided.

Senator Hitchcock, of Nebraska, the Democratic leader, announced today that unless the bi-partisan conciliation committee at its meeting tomorrow agrees to continue its work he will make a formal motion in the Senate ten days hence to resume consideration of the treaty with its appendage, the League of Nations covenant, in the open Senate. The bi-partisan committee probably will reach an impasse tomorrow and end its work.

Senator Hitchcock expects to get sufficient support from the Republican "mild reservationists" to give the majority necessary to throw the treaty into the Senate again. In this expectation he is probably right. No objection will be made to such action by the Republican "irreconcilables," who already have declared that they will welcome such a move, for the reason that the debate will, in their opinion, demonstrate more clearly than ever the faults of the treaty.

President Still Firm.

There was a rumor this afternoon that the President had given his approval to the scheme of Senator Underwood, of Alabama, for the appointment of an official Senate committee on conciliation, to take the place of the present informal bi-partisan committee. The story was printed in an afternoon newspaper and immediately gave rise to the suggestion that the President had altered his non-compromise attitude. The report was denied at the White House. There is every reason to believe that Mr. Wilson is as unyielding as ever.

The Republican opponents of the treaty have no fear of the result from consideration of the pact in the open Senate. The "irreconcilables" are more irreconcilable than ever, and the group which is supporting the Lodge reservations without change is confident that it can always control enough votes to block ratification in case the Lodge reservations are modified.

The extent to which the conciliation conference has compromised came more fully to light today as the negotiators still were desperately striving to keep the compromise machinery in working order. Copies of tentative agreements which were obtained, shawed that the conferrees had agreed to modify the preamble by adding new language, so that failure on the part of the other Powers to make objections to the reservations would be taken to mean their full acceptance. With slight modifications, the Democrats had accepted the reservation dealing with domestic questions. The conferrees also were in accord on reservations Nos. 3, 8, 11 and 12, virtually without change. Reservation No. 10, dealing with increase of armaments, had been

(Continued on Page Two, Col. Five.)

Burglars Spurn Belmont Jewels but Take Liquor

(Special Despatch to the Herald.)

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Wednesday.—The home of August Belmont, financier, was one of many that have been entered in this section recently by burglars in search of nothing but liquor. Gold and silver and other solid valuables had been passed by on upper floors unnoticed, while cellars had been ransacked.

The invasion of Mr. Belmont's wine cellar, and a successful one, too, occurred some time last night. Mrs. Thomas Tydeman, housekeeper, reported a strange sound to the night watchman making his rounds of the neighborhood, who in turn called in the Hempstead police. They surrounded the building and closed in, only to find tracks leading away from a front window that had been forced. The heavier indentation in the snow of the outgoing footprints and the disorder in Mr. Belmant's wine cellar indicated that the men went away heavily burdened, even heavily loaded. Mr. Belmont was communicated with and will return to his house here tomorrow to make an inventory of the missing liquid valuables.

The liquor theft from Mr. Belmont's home is but one of several reported recently. Burglars a few nights ago entered the home of G. R. Parker in Garden City, and ransacked the cellar, but not finding any valuables in bottles "retaliated" by clearing out with $2,000 worth of silverware.

There has been a great demand at the local lumber yard for heavy oak timbers and carpenters have been busy installing them as barricades in many wine cellars. One resident of the town has related that he has hidden his stock of goods in nooks where it would be least looked for, leaving his regular wine cellar with a loose latch outside and a ton of coal within.

All Real Estate and classified advertisements for The Sun and New York Herald for insertion Sunday, Feb. 1, 1920, only should be sent to office of New York Herald, Herald Square. All display advertising copy to 280 Broadway.

LUNN BARES SOCIALIST CONTROL OF OFFICIALS AT TRIAL OF 5 ASSEMBLYMEN

Schenectady Mayor Tells of Demand for Advance Resignation and of His Refusal.

HEAR MARTENS' STORY

Members of Judiciary Committee Admit Soviet "Envoy's" Lusk Inquiry Testimony.

HILLQUIT PUT ON RECORD

Statement Is Read Declaring That All Sections of His Party Are Awaiting "Day to Strike."

(Special Despatch to the Herald.)

ALBANY, N. Y., Wednesday.—Mayor George R. Lunn, of Schenectady, today testified at the trial of the five Socialist Assemblymen that he and the entire local branch of which he was a member were expelled from his party organization because he refused to permit the "dues paying members" of the party to dictate absolutely all his official acts.

The Mayor's testimony was offered by the State as proof that the Socialist party holds an iron hand over all its representatives in office and, further, that the oath of allegiance to the party transcends the oath to the State. It was because the Mayor refused when elected a second time to place his resignation in the hands of the Socialists, thereby surrendering all power, that he was forced out of the party.

This is the State's strongest card so far laid on the Judiciary Committee's table. The Mayor's words uphold the charge made by Speaker Sweet that the five Socialist Assemblymen "took their oath of office with their lips" while their secret promise of obedience was made to the "masters of the invisible government."

Next in importance in the day's proceedings was a letter offered in evidence written by Morris Hillquit, chief of counsel for the Assemblymen and leader of the Socialist party in New York, stating that the right and left wings and the radical Communists were one in spirit and purpose waiting "for the day to strike" when they would all be found in the same ranks. The split was merely a family quarrel, he said.

The Judiciary Committee has employed a publicity agent to publish daily reports of the trial. As a result a conflict has broken out in the committee. Several members have protested against having a press agent put out the views of the "jury" before the evidence has been presented.

Following this break, it is reported that Republicans in the Assembly are talking about revolting against Speaker Sweet's leadership on the Socialist trial. Several attempts along this line have been made and have come to nothing. It is known that the Republicans who do not like the way the trial is going are trying to persuade Theodore Roosevelt to lead a fight against the Speaker but he has declined so far to take up the battle. It is not improbable, although the scheme has not yet been perfected, that some protest will be made against continuing the trial.

Martens' Testimony Admitted.

The State's attorneys succeeded in presenting as evidence the testimony given by Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, "Ambassador of the Russian Soviet government to this country" in the Lusk Committee investigations in New York. Reading of the testimony took most of the afternoon. Martens set forth the purposes of the Soviet to substitute its rule for democracy. It has been shown repeatedly in speeches and other documents that the Socialist party as a whole and the five Assemblymen as loyal members of their party indorsed warmly Martens' mission to this country and offered fullest co-operation and support to his propaganda.

Following his sensational testimony telling for the first time under the oath the story of his break with his party, Mayor Lunn issued a statement criticising the Assembly's action in suspending the Assemblymen pending their trial as a violation "of the fundamental principle of constitutional government." While no longer indorsing the "un-American tactics" of the Socialists," Mayor Lunn said that "faith in our institutions must not be threatened by allowing even legislators to do violence to the principles of our institutions."

"The Socialist party asserted the right to dictate and control your distribution of patronage, did it not?" Mr. Stanchfield asked the Mayor. He answered "Yes."

"And that was the rock upon which you split?"

"Yes."

Patronage Control Aimed At.

"And to enable them to thoroughly control your distribution of patronage they desired that you should sign one of their resignations in order that if you refused to comply with their demand they could file it and deprive you of your office?"

"I would say that I think their idea was that if they made a platform pledge that was not carried out they would do that. I do not think they had in mind so much the patronage. I will give them credit for that.

"And that if you did not carry out the platform pledge in the way they insisted it should be carried out then they wanted the right to file this resignation in order that they could use that as a basis for expelling you from the party?"

"Yes."

Mayor Lunn, who formerly was a Representative in Congress, said he was elected Mayor of Schenectady in 1911 on the Socialist ticket.

"Shortly before the election did some Socialists come to you with any document they desired you to sign?" Mr. Stanchfield asked.

"On the night before election, at eleven o'clock, they presented a blank resignation which aroused my ire, but I was either to sign it or arouse a squabble the next day," Mr. Lunn replied. "I considered it illegal, but nevertheless I did sign it in 1911."

"Do you recollect the names of the men that brought this blank resignation to you?"

"They were Charles Noonan and Russell Hunt."

"Do you recollect the general phraseology of it?"

"I do not, except that the import was

(Continued on Page Three, Col. One.)

HAYS SELECTS ADVISORY BODY ON PLATFORM

Nineteen Women on Republican Committee to Canvass Opinions for Planks.

TAFT AND HUGHES CHOSEN

Root, Roosevelt, Kahn, Vanderlip and Many Other Prominent Men Are Among Members.

(Special Despatch to the Herald.)

WASHINGTON, Wednesday.—Acting for Will H. Hays, chairman of the Republican National Committee, who is now in San Francisco, the National Committee here today gave out a list of the Advisory Committee on Platform as it has been selected to date.

At the time of the meeting of the National Committee in Washington, an Advisory Committee was named which brought considerable criticism from the progressive members of the party. Mr. Hays' explanation was that this list would be enlarged, and the addition includes many names. It is explained that those who give a substantial amount of their time to the work of the committee will constitute an "Advisory Committee," of which Ogden L. Mills, Jr., will be chairman, and John Callan O'Laughlin will be secretary. This committee will be added to as its work develops.

The original Advisory Committee named at the meeting in Washington consisted of H. O. Bursum, New Mexico; S. W. Murray Crane, Massachusetts; William H. Crocker, California; V. L. Highland, West Virginia; R. B. Howell, Nebraska; Senator Frank B. Kellogg, Minnesota; H. F. MacGregor, Texas; John H. Morehead, North Carolina; Herbert Parsons, New York; Senator Boise Penrose, Pennsylvania; Senator Reed Smoot, Utah, and Colonel Charles B. Warren, Michigan.

Taft and Hughes Named.

The additional list contains the names of men of such divergent views as former President Taft, George Wharton Pepper, Governor Henry Allen, of Kansas; Charles Evans Hughes and Frank A. Vanderlip. It also includes nineteen women.

Commenting on the purpose of this addition to the committee, Mr. Hays says:—

"Pursuant to the resolution of the Republican National Committee at its December meeting, there is being indicated a special advisory committee on policies and platform. This committee consists of the twelve members of the National Committee heretofore appointed, and about one hundred men and women. The purpose of this committee is to invite the advice and co-operation of the ablest men and women from all groups, sections, industry, business, professions and interest in the nation, to gather pertinent facts and data, to study intensively the larger problems confronting us, and to offer the result of their efforts as suggestions to the Resolutions Committee at the Republican National Convention next June for the consideration of that body.

"The potentiality for usefulness to the country and the party of such a committee is very great. The problems which are ahead are immeasurable in magnitude and complexity. The majority of the citizenry of the country believe that the Republican party may best be trusted with the solution. The country wants, and is entitled, not only to this faith in the honesty of intention and fundamental ability of the Republican party, but to a well defined statement of purpose and party programme. It is obvious that the convention can do fuller justice to a platform commensurate with the needs if they have for their consideration the reliable material thus furnished by some of the best brains in the party working for five months in the solution of the suggestions."

List of New Members.

The new members are:—

Governor Henry Allen, Kansas; Henry W. Anderson, Virginia; Representative Sidney Anderson, Minnesota; Mrs. Rupert Asplund, New Mexico; W. B. Ayer, Oregon; James F. Babb, Idaho; Mrs. Frederick T. Bagley, Massachusetts; Mrs. Arthur Ballentine, Maine; Trexton Beale, District of Columbia; Albert J. Beveridge, Indiana; Charles Sumner Bird, Massachusetts; Jonathan Bourne, Jr., Washington, D. C.; Henry A. Puchtel, Colorado; F. L. Burke, Omaha, Neb.; Mrs. Clara B. Burdette, California; Judge W. P. Bynum, North Carolina; R. J. Caldwell, New York; Mrs. M. D. Cameron, Nebraska.

Governor Thomas Campbell, Arizona; Milo Campbell, Mich.; Senator Arthur Capper, Kansas; Governor Robert D. Cary, Wyoming; Daniel L. Cease, Ohio; Robert R. Church, Tennessee; George I. Cochran, California; Everett Colby, New Jersey; William Collier, Washington, D. C.; Representative John G. Cooper, Ohio; W. H. Cowles, Washington; John Crosby, Minnesota; Senator Albert Cummins, Iowa; Judge J. J. Curtis, Alabama; Walter S. Dickey, Missouri; Joseph Dixon, Montana; Judge S. S. Downer, Nevada; Representative John J. Esch, Wisconsin.

Senator Albert B. Fall, New Mexico; Frank Farrington, Illinois; Representative S. D. Fess, Ohio; Frederick F. Frelinghuysen, New York; Dr. S. A. Furniss, Indiana; James R. Garfield, Ohio; Representative Frederick H. Gillett, Massachusetts; General George W. Goethals, New York; Lyman B. Goff, Rhode Island; Representative James W. Good, Iowa; Dr. Arthur T. Hadley, Connecticut; Herbert S. Hadley, Colorado; John Hays Hammond, Washington, D. C.

Miss Mary Garrett Hay, New York; Miss Caroline Hazard, Rhode Island; George C. Hazeler, Alaska; Myron T. Herrick, Ohio; William Heyburn, Kentucky; Charles D. Hilles, New York; Mrs. Solomon Hirsch, Oregon; Frank Hitchcock, New York; Charles Evans Hughes, New York; Bishop Edwin Holt Hughes, Massachusetts, William L. Hutchinson, Michigan; Jacob P. Irwin, Minnesota; Daniel C. Jackling, California.

Otto Kahn Is Selected.

James W. Johnson, New York; Representative Julius Kahn, California; Otto Kahn, New York; Representative Patrick H. Kelley, Michigan; Frank Knox, New

(Continued on Page Four, Col. Three.)

Next War in Pacific, Says Premier Hughes

LONDON, Wednesday. — W. A. Hughes, Australian Premier, speaking at Melbourne yesterday, said the next war would probably break out in the Pacific, according to a Central News despatch from Sydney.

"We must be ready with a sufficiently numerous army to say 'Thus far and no further,'" he is quoted as saying. "We are hedged about with nations which lust after this country."

JUGOSLAVS REJECT ALLIED ULTIMATUM

Refuse Compromise Offered by Italians, but Ask Further Discussion.

WILSON PLAN PREFERRED

Paris Press Prospects of Another War Looming as Result of Dispute.

PARIS, Wdnesday.—Jugoslavia has rejected the Italian compromise proposed in connection with the settlement of the Adriatic dispute. The result is that in high circles in Paris there again is fear that another European war may be precipitated. A pomnent member of the Italian delegation in Pais declared today that Italy was ready for war.

In her reply to what was virtually an ultimatum by the Allies, the Jugoslavs not only rejected the Italian proposals, but repudiated any suggestion that the Pack of London could be invoked as the basis of a solution of the Adriatic problem.

"We are ready for war, if that is the only solution of the problem," a prominent member of the Italian delegation here said. "We do not want war, but the Jugoslavs have tried our patience to the limit. We have made many concessions—more than any other nation has made—and now it is a question of accept or fight."

In oficial circles it was said that the Serbian position was that they had been assured of the financial, economical and moral assistance of the United States and that the surrender of Fiumé to the Italians would be a violation of this implied American confidence in their ideals.

Paris newspapers, which comment on the possibilities of a war between Italy and Jugoslavia, express the opinion that such a conflict would be far reaching in its effects.

"The Pact of London exists and neither France nor England can question its validity," an Italian representative here said today. "England and France must live up to their promise to give to Italy full possession of the Dalmatian coast in the event Italy insists on this as compensation for her participation in the war.

"We have shown our willingness to yield Dalmatia, with its thousands of Italian citizens, to Jugoslavia, but Fiume, with its population overwhelmingly Italian, is denied us.

"The only alternative, if the Jugoslavs persist in their refusal, is to reconsider our generous offers and to take Fiume, as well as all Dalmatia."

PARIS, Wednesday.—The Jugoslav reply to the allied ultimatum regarding the Adriatic question, received in Paris this afternoon, amounts to a virtual refusal of the compromise offered by the Italians.

The note is couched in a conciliatory tone and opens the way for further discussion of the question. Jugoslavia points out that she is still quite ready to accept a solution of the problem along the lines of President Wilson's proposals in 1919, adding that the Jugoslav government has no official cognizance of the Treaty of London.

The reply adds that the pact of London is a secret document, the text of which was never officially communicated to the Jugoslav government, and therefore it cannot consider a solution which is based on a treaty it has never seen or had an opportunity of examining and discussing.

Rejected Plan Made Fiume a Free City Under League of Nations.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday. — Official despatches received here indicated that the Jugoslav government would reject the plan of adjustment of the Adriatic controversy proposed by the Entente premiers. This outcome had been expected in Rome, where the government had consented to the proposition with great reluctance. Many of the Italian Deputies

(Continued on Page Two. Col. Three.)

Flood of Gifts Pour in On the Ex-Kaiser

AMERONGEN, Holland, Jan. 27.—By Associated Press.—The staff of the Amerongen telegraph office was increased today in order to handle the flood of telegrams of congratulations received by former Emperor William of Germany on the occasion of his birthday. Two huge cartloads of flowers and other gifts were delivered at Bentinck Castle. The celebration inside the castle was a quiet one. The blue and white flag of the Bentinck family was hoisted above the castle today for the first time since the arrival of William Hohenzollern in Amerongen.

ERZBERGER'S CONDITION REPORTED VERY CRITICAL

BERLIN, Wednesday.—The condition of Mathias Erzberger is very critical, according to the Lokal Anzeiger. Cardiac trouble has developed, accompanied by violent pain.

LIST OF RED CROSS WORKERS CAPTURED BY "REDS" GIVEN

Evacuation of Siberia by U. S. Troops and Aides Under Way, But All Cannot Leave Before March 15.

VLADIVOSTOK, Jan. 27. (By the Associated Press.)—A list of American Red Cross workers captured by the Bolsheviki at Kiuchinskaya station has been received here. It is: Dr. W. H. Kingston, Oklahoma; Dr. J. N. Medill, Jarosa, Col.; Pharmacists W. O. Lowe, New York city, and E. H. Charette, Stockton, Cal.

News of the capture of the Red Cross men and of seven American railway engineers was received in consular advices reaching here. These did not give the date of the capture nor did they make it clear whether the Americans had been captured by supporters of a local uprising against Admiral Kolchak or by Bolsheviki advancing from Omsk.

The advices made no mention of any women Red Cross workers. However, American Consul Ray Hansen and 20 others, Red Cross workers and American members of the railway staff, are declared to have escaped and to have reached Irkutsk. The railway men, who included Col. Blunt, were members of the Stevens commission sent from America to aid in rehabilitating the trans-Siberian railway.

Prior to these advices no word had been received of Americans near Kiuchinskaya, which is a station on the trans-Siberian line near Taishet, for nearly a month.

The American consular officials and Red Cross officials here are taking steps to ascertain exactly what forces made the captures and open negotiations for the Americans' release.

American army authorities believe it will be March 15 before the last American soldiers and Red Cross workers are out of Siberia. Orders have been sent that all American women be hurried out of trans-Baikalia, which is in the path of the advancing Bolshevik army that has moved steadily eastward along the trans-Siberian railroad and now seems to be nearing Irkutsk.

Rearguard Red Cross units are reported at Chita, a city just north of the Manchurian border where the Amur valley branch of the trans-Siberian joins the main line, while the 27th United States infantry is at Verkhule Udinsk, west of Chita.

Soldiers of the 27th are still in possession of the armored train captured near Verkihule Udinsk on Jan. 10 from Russian troops belong to one of Gen. Semenoff's commands. Two Americans were killed in this fight which was caused by the independent action of a stationmaster, who is alleged to have been intoxicated at the time.

Reports state the Bolsheviki have swung southward from Taiga and have reached the Mongolian frontier.

"Sally Kaffee" is in town, sick folks. You need not fear the flu. Ask for Coussen's Influenza Capsules; they are of Laxative Coffee Quinine or "Sally Kaffee." $1.00 box at all druggists—accept no other. adv.

MRS. LUNN'S FUNERAL HELD AT SACRED HEART

The body of Mrs. Elizabeth Lunn, whose death occurred Sunday night at St. Joseph's hospital, rests in Calvary cemetery. Brief services were held Tuesday morning at the home, 1336 Madison avenue, followed by a requiem mass at the Sacred Heart church, where Mrs. Lunn had worshiped for many years.

Mrs. Lunn died after a brief illness in the hospital which she aided in founding more than a quarter of a century ago. She had since that time always taken an intense interest in the growth of the hospital and visited it almost weekly. She came to Memphis in 1859 as a bride. Her husband, the late William Lunn, died many years ago. She leaves a daughter, Miss Nellie Lunn, with whom she made her home, and a son, Frank Lunn, who lives in Globe, Ariz. Mrs. Lunn was in her 79th year.

HIGHER MOLASSES RATES TEMPORARILY SUSPENDED

The protest of the mixed feed interests against the action of the federal railroad administration in arbitrarily revoking the former import freight rates on black strap molasses and substituting the domestic rates which were about 4 cents per hundred pounds higher on Jan. 1, without giving advance notice of the change, has been heeded by the administration, and the advance in rates temporarily suspended.

J. B. McGinnis, commissioner for the Memphis Merchants' exchange, hay and grain division, has been notified that the old rates will be restored from Jan. 30 to Feb. 25, and that reparation would be given shippers who were effected by the order while it was in effect. After Feb. 25 the new rates will apply.

COURT TO RECESS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The supreme court will recess next Monday until March 1, Chief Justice White announces.

RUPTURED? TRY THIS FREE

New Invention Sent on 30 Days' Trial Without Expense to You.

Simply send me your name and I will nd you my new copyrighted rupture k and measurement blank. When return the blank I will send you my invention for rupture. When it ar- put it on and wear it. Put it to test you can think of. The harder st the better you will like it. You onder how you ever got along e old-style cruel spring trusses ith leg straps of torture. Your common sense and your own tell you it is the only way it can ever expect a cure. After 30 days, if it is not entirely in every way—if it is not mfortable—if you can not the rupture getting better, onvinced that a cure is ion of time, just return it it nothing. Any rupture on 30 days' trial without is worth a trial. Tell riends of this. EASY- Koch Bldg., Kansas adv.

EAUTY HINT

to shampoo your t is entirely and time by the use o. The easiest ring shampoo to our readers ll the natural y be enjoyed dissolving a hich can be t, in a cup a full cup it is easy instead of This, when nto every ssolves al hing and as bene- ir. After eated, you clean and hair dries ng a bright that make adv.

Daniels Sends List Of 114 Officers He Awarded Medals

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—A list of 114 naval officers designated by Secretary Daniels to receive war service decorations without action by the Knight board was transmitted by the secretary today to Chairman Hale of the senate naval affairs committee which is investigating the whole subject of naval awards. It supplements a list of enlisted men sent to the committee yesterday.

The list of officers showed eight distinguished service medals were awarded by the secretary on his own initiative. The recipients included Rear Admiral William S. Benson, chief of operations during the war; Rear Admiral W. L. Capps, a member of the war industries board, and Thomas A. Edison, president of the naval consulting board. The others with the exception of that awarded to Lieut.-Commander Daniel T. Ghent, who commanded the transport Antilles when she was sunk by a submarine, Oct. 17, 1917, went to officers who directed the mine-sweeping operations in the North sea.

Of the 106 navy crosses, 90 were awarded to officers who served with the mine-sweeping forces that cleaned up the North sea barrage. This work, the secretary explained, was not completed in time to permit consideration of suitable awards by the Knight board. The remaining navy crosses went to transport commanders, submarine, destroyer and aviation officers.

Secretary Daniels will appear before the committee Friday when the inquiry in the decoration awards is resumed, the date having been changed from Thursday at the secretary's request.

FLU HALTS BAPTIST DRIVE IN TENNESSEE

JACKSON, Tenn., Jan. 27. (Spl.)—Owing to the influenza epidemic which is prevailing in Nashville and to the illness of several leaders in the Baptist $75,000,000 campaign, the meeting of executive leaders scheduled for Wednesday in Nashville has been indefinitely postponed.

Several Jackson executives in the campaign who had planned to attend the session, will wait until further notice. The education conference, however, holding forth Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, will be held.

Jackson will be represented at the meeting by Dr. H. E. Walters, president of the Union university.

Questions pertaining to Baptist education in the South will be taken up in the four-day conference.

Dr. H. W. Virgin, former pastor of the First Baptist church, who spoke yesterday in his former pulpit, will also attend the meeting.

LUMBER COMPANY INCREASES STOCK

Increased volume of business is responsible for a $70,000 increase in the capital stock of the Cherokee Lumber company, the charter of which has been amended to take care of a capital stock of $100,000. The concern was formerly capitalized at $30,000. The incorporators are:

C. L. Wheeler, B. D. Lewis, J. T. Jones, J. A. Scott and James L. McRee.

In connection with this announcement it was stated that the other stockholders had purchased the stock held by the estate of the late W. L. Crenshaw, who served as president of the concern.

At a recent meeting of the stockholders at which the increase in capitalization was authorized, the following were chosen as officers for the ensuing term:

C. L. Wheeler, president, to succeed the late W. L. Crenshaw; B. D. Lewis, vice-president, and J. T. Jones, was re-elected secretary-treasurer and general manager.

DYER TOWNS MEET TO BOOST HIGHWAYS

NEWBERN, Tenn., Jan. 27. (Spl.)—A great deal of enthusiasm was aroused here Monday when a delegation of the Dyersburg Business Men's club met here with the Newbern Commercial club and discussed the good road situation that has been brought before the county court for the past few months. Louis G. Norvell, hardware merchant of this city and former president of the Jeff Davis highway, was among the principle speakers.

MARCONI TALKS ABOUT STRANGE RADIO SIGNALS

Inventor of Wireless Tells of Undecipherable Signs Received In U. S. and England and Intimates They May Come From Other Planet or Result From Natural Phenomena.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—Interruptions of the Marconi wireless instruments by mysterious undecipherable signals, which were noted before the war and have been publicly referred to since, are specially featured in the Daily Mail this morning, and discussed by Marconi in an interview published by the paper.

"We occasionally get very queer sounds and indications, which might come from somewhere outside the earth," said Signor Marconi. "We have had them both in England and America. The Morse signal letters occur with much greater frequency than others, but we have never yet picked up anything that could be translated into a definite message.

"The fact that the signals have occurred simultaneously at New York and London with identical intensity seems to indicate that they must have originated at a very great distance. We have not yet the slightest proof of their origin. They might conceivably be due to some natural disturbance at a great distance, for instance, an eruption of the sun causing electrical disturbances."

Asked whether possibly attempts were being made by another planet to communicate, Signor Marconi said:

"I would not rule out the possibility of this, but there is no proof. We must investigate the matter much more thoroughly before we venture upon a definite explanation."

He added that the mysterious sounds are not confined to any particular diurnal period; they are equally frequent by day and night.

VENEER MAKERS IN ANNUAL CONVENTION

The annual meeting of the commercial rotary veneer department of the American Hardwood Manufacturers' association will convene at the Hotel Chisca at 12:30 o'clock Tuesday afternoon with a luncheon. G. W. Sparks, chairman of the department, will preside. J. M. Pritchard, the secretary; R. L. Jurden, chairman of the membership committee, and H. J. Ingram, chairman of the cost committee, will make their annual reports.

The feature of the meeting will be an address by Armin Elmendorf, of the Haskelite Manufacturing corporation.

This address will be followed by a general discussion of conditions in the industry and the election of officers for the ensuing year.

WATKINS OVERTON HOME IS SOLD TO AUTO MAN

The old Watkins Overton home on Union avenue near Bellevue boulevard, in the heart of one of the city's most select residence districts, has been sold to Colyar Reese, president of the 416 Tire and Vulcanizing company, for $70,000, for the purpose, it is understood of erecting a building for the automobile business.

The property has a frontage of 208½ feet on Union avenue and 359 feet on Bellevue. At the time the residence was built it was one of the handsomest in the city.

W. J. COX IS OUT FOR STATE PHARMACY BOARD

In a referendum conducted by the Tennessee Pharmaceutical association to choose nominees for the place on the state board of pharmacy to be filled by Gov. Roberts in April, W. J. Cox, of the Cox-Paris Drug company, was one of five nominated from a ballot prepared by the nominating committee of the association containing 20 names of prominent druggists of the state at the meeting of the executive committee of the association in Nashville Friday. It is the custom for the governor to appoint one of the nominees of the association.

The executive committee proposes to extend the organization of the country druggists' clubs to every county in the state, and has perfected a state organization headed by D. J. Kuhn, of Nashville, to push the campaign. Mr. Cox was appointed organizer for West Tennessee, and will immediately begin promoting the organization of clubs in the counties in his territory. County organizers will be appointed in each county with whom Mr. Cox will co-operate in an effort to enroll every retail druggist in the clubs.

The Memphis Drug club, recently organized, now has over 100 members.

NEW TIME TABLE.

A new schedule, effective on the Illinois Central railroad Sunday, Feb. 1, will advance the arrival time of the Fulton (Ky.) local passenger train No. 105 from 9:20 p.m. to 8:25 p.m.

There is no other important change at Memphis.

KILLED BY ST. CAR NEARING NEW HOME

Struck by a Jackson Monad street car on Third street, 150 feet south of Union avenue, E. T. Shaw, 50, laborer, employed by the Shelby Biscuit company, died within 10 minutes after he was taken to the Baptist Memorial hospital about 7:30 Monday night. Shaw was moving, and carrying a big clock, which kept him from seeing the approaching street car, when he was struck. E. W. Lantrip, 911 Union avenue, motorman of the car, was arrested by Patrolmen Sanders and Stuber on a manslaughter charge. He claimed he did not see Shaw until just a moment before the car struck him.

Funeral arrangements will be made when J. T. Hinton & Son, undertakers, receive word from the dead man's sister, Mrs. Nora Barnes, Antioch, Tenn., whom they notified of her brother's death.

Examination at the hospital showed that Shaw received a fracture of the frontal bone of the skull and a concussion at the base of the brain.

The accident happened just around the corner from Hinton's undertaking parlors, and the Hinton ambulance conveyed the dying man to the hospital.

Shaw, who had been employed for several years by the Shelby Biscuit company, was moving from 137 Vance avenue to the third floor of the building on Third street, in front of which he met death.

HELENA WOODMEN ELECT.

HELENA, Ark., Jan. 27. (Spl.)—At the annual meeting of the Columbian Woodmen the following officers were elected: Consul, J. R. Baizell; viceroy, J. C. Brown; cardinal, W. F. Bauman; counselor, S. W. Adams; auditor, J. M. Faulkner; banker, C. S. Fitzpatrick; pilot, T. M. Short; guardsman, H. M. Gordon; picket, William Thompson; physician, C. H. Trotter.

PROMPT RELIEF

for the acid-distressed stomach—try two or three

KI-MOIDS

after meals, dissolved on the tongue—keep your stomach sweet—try Ki-moids—the new aid to digestion.

MADE BY SCOTT & BOWNE MAKERS OF SCOTT'S EMULSION

19-7

CAN'T GET SURFEIT OF TROUBLE EVEN AT HOME

Haywood Bells, negro, 162 Gilbert street, seemed bent on engineering trouble when he meets up with the lads Haywood, police say, started the ball to rolling early Tuesday morning by attacking his wife, who, more scared than hurt called the cops. When they arrived Haywood had gone further on his quest for trouble, taking with him a pistol and a rifle.

Cops predicted that unless Haywood buried over pronto, he soon would meet the trouble he is seeking.

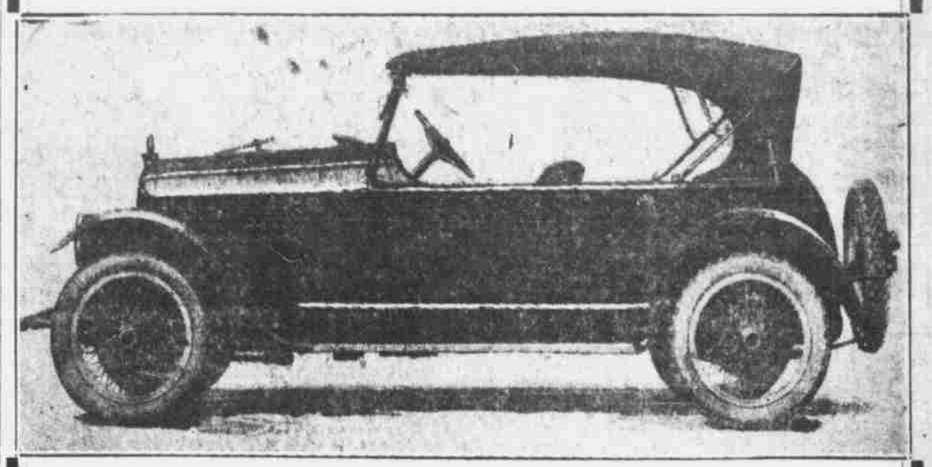
SUPPLIES FOR VIENNA.

BERNE, Jan. 27.—Twenty carloads of medical supplies passed through this city late last week for Vienna, having been sent by the American Red Cross.

Read News Scimitar Wants.

Immediate Deliveries on

Kissel Kars and Trucks



The Following Models Can Be Delivered at Once:

Coupe—4-passenger

Sedan Special

Tourster (Disteel, Wire or Wooden Wheels)

Hernando Motor Co.

DISTRIBUTORS

996-1004 Union Ave. Phone Hemlock 239

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Dealers Wanted in Tennessee, Arkansas and Mississippi

While You Are Growing Big

THE officers and directors of this bank are experienced business men. You are invited to come in and get acquainted. If your business is small today, perhaps a strong banking connection will help make it a big business tomorrow. We'd like to be of a great service to you.

North Memphis Savings Bank

MAIN AND ADAMS

B. Lowenstein & Bros INCORPORATED

An Early Arrival of Exclusive Footwear

Many kinds of shoes are made for women, but the oxford sketched is one of perfection in workmanship, style and quality. It is one of a lot just received; all of which were made to our order by the best shoemakers, insuring perfect fit, wearing qualities and best materials. Of distinctive tailored style, with Cuban heel, they possess an air of elegance in their simplicity. Widths from AAA to C, sizes from 1 to 8, and all hand-sewn.

Black Kidskin **$12.50**
Tan Russia Calfskin **$13.50**
Brown Kidskin **$14.00**
White Washable Kidskin **$14.50**
White Genuine Buckskin **$12.50**
White Reignskin **$9.00**

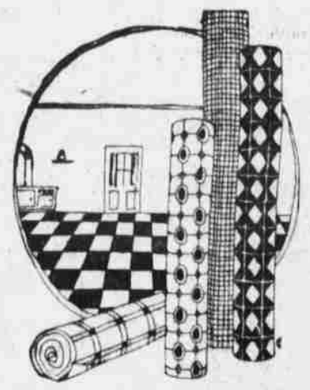
SECOND FLOOR.

B. Lowenstein & Bros INCORPORATED

January Sale of LINOLEUMS

Inlaid Linoleums of tested qualities and designs, truly artistic; combinations of blue, greens, or browns with white, and blendings of all serviceable colors, presented in this most unusual sale. Like values cannot be duplicated. As these quantities are strictly limited early selection is advisable.

Please Bring Measurements.



$1.50 Heavy Printed Cork Linoleum, per square yard 98c
$2.50 Inlaid Cork Linoleum, square yard $1.85
$3.00 Cork Inlaid Linoleum, square yard $2.35
$3.50 Best Grade Cork Inlaid Linoleum, square yard $2.90

FOURTH FLOOR.

There Is a Surprise in Store For You in the Low Pricing Prevalent in These

New Outing Flannels, Percales and Dress Ginghams

Just Splendid For Spring and Summer Wear

27-inch Percale in white ground, dots and figures; special 25c
27-inch Outing Flannel in light and dark ground stripe and checks; special 19c
27-inch Zephyr Dress Gingham in stripes and checks; special 25c
32-inch Zephyr Dress Gingham in stripes, checks, plaids and solid colors; regularly 65c, special 49c

WASH GOODS SECTION—SECOND FLOOR.

Don't Think the Winter Over—Prepare the Boy Against Colds With a

Splendid Warm Overcoat

For the older brother, whose age may run between 8 and 18, there is a very serviceable Mackinaw—one of the serviceable coats that can't be worn out. The regular price is $12.95, but for tomorrow they are a special, at—

$8.95

Boys from 4 to 9 will appreciate the style and tailored fit of these coats that have sold all the season at $11.00. For tomorrow, specially reduced to

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Da Lucerne Mines

Continua da pagina 1

ché...) né del Presidente Wilson, organo di Clemenceau e Lloyd George .... né del suo "NO" in contradizione con l'auto-decisione e con gli stessi suoi 14 punti famosi e che ora ci ricordano il motto oraziano:

"Parturiens mons, nasceutr ridiculus mus"

Parliamo soltanto e con rammarico di quanto si macchina e si escogita, a danno nostro. Traditori! ingrati! fedifraghi! Ecco i veri delinquenti moderni! Ragionano cosí nostri amici... alleati: non Fiume, perché l'Italia sarebbe padrone assoluta dell'Adriatico; non il riconoscimento del Patto di Londra, che sarebbe troppo e l'Italia cosí occuperebbe un posto eminente nell'Europa. Ma che cosa dunque si vorebbe dare all'Italia? Nulla, proprio nulla: ecco. Oibó! L'Italia non é una cerentola, come lo si crede, ma é ció che é, una potenza militare formidabile, che non si lascia sopraffare, né vincere. Una delle due: l'Italia o dovrá rassegnarsi, o dovrá ricorrere alle armi. E' stufa fin troppo di attendere piú la vertenza risoluta di si importante problema.

D'Annunzio, l'apostolo del diritto, il guerriero romano, l'uomo della situazione é a Fiume. Lá egli é alla vedetta; guarda e studia gli eventi ed é pronto coi suoi Arditi all'azione. Nelle sue mani sta il destino di Fiume, che é L'aspirazione del popolo italiano. Non teme. Né deve temere. che con lui é il diritto, il dovere, il mondo. Dio.

MARCONI PARLA DI STRANI MESSAGGI D'IGNOTA PROVENIENZA

In un'intervista concessa ad un redattore del "Daily Mail" Guglielmo Marconi ha parlato delle strane interruzioni che certi misteriosi, indecifrabili segui apportano agli strumenti delle grandi stazioni radiotelegrafiche.

"Ogni tanto—ha detto l'illustre scienziato italiano—abbiamo dei suoni curiosi e delle strane indicazioni che potrebbero venire da qualche parte fuori della terra. Tali fenomeni li abbiamo notati tanto in Inghilterra quante in America. I segni del codice Morse sono molto piú frequenti degli altri, ma finora non abbiamo potuto raccogliere niente che potesse essere tradotto in un messaggio intelligibile.

"Il fatto che i segnali sono avvenuti simultaneamente a New York ed a Londra con identica intensitá sembra indicare una lontanissima provenienza. Potrebbero essere dovuti a qualche disturbo naturale a grande distanza come, per citare un esempio, un'eruzione solare che provochi forti correnti elettriche."

Richiesto se era possibile che si trattasse di tentativi fatti in altri pianeti per comunicare colla terra Marconi ha risposto.

"Non escludo tale possibilitá, ma debbo dire che ci manca qualsiasi prova. Dobbiamo studiare il problema piú profondamente ed accuratamente prima di poterci avventurare ad una spiegazione definitiva."

Il Tesoro
DEGL'ITALIANI DELLA CONTEA D'INDIANA

é il titolo di un libro testé uscito e pubblicato per cura di Francesco Biamonte e Francesco Manzitti, stampato elegantemente coi tipi della Tipografia del "Patriota."

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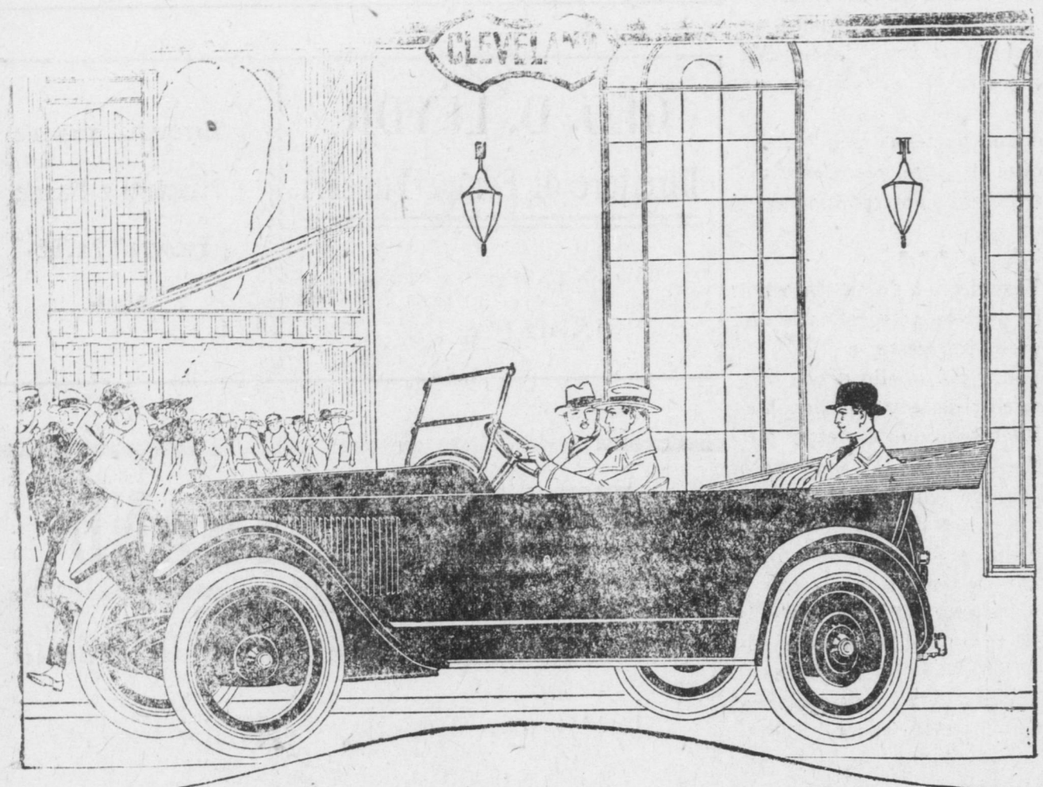

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Voter's Catechism

D. Have you read the Constitution of the United States?
R. Yes.
D. What form of Government is this?
R. Republic.
D. What is the Constitution of the United States?
R. It is the fundamental law of this country.
D. Who makes the laws of the United States?
R. The Congress.
D. What does Congress consist of?
R. Senate and House of Representatives.
D. Who is our State Senator?
R. Wilbur P. Graff.
D. Who is the chief executive of the United States?
R. President.
D. For how long is the President of the United States elected?
R. Four years.
D. Who takes the place of the President in case he dies?
R. The Vice President.
D. What is his name?
R. Thomas R. Marshall.
D. By whom is the President of the United States elected?
R. By the electors.
D. By whom are the electors chosen?
R. By the people.
D. Who makes the laws for the State of Pennsylvania.
R. The Legislature.
D. What does the Legislature consist of?
R. Senate and Assembly.
D. Who is our Assemblyman?
R. J. T. Davis.
D. How many States in the union?
R. Forty-eight.
D. When was the Declaration of Independence signed?
R. July 4, 1776.
D. Which is the capital of the United States?
D. By whom was it written?
R. Thomas Jefferson.
D. Which is the capital of the state of Pennsylvania.
R. Harrisburg.
D. How many Senators has each state in the United States?
R. Two.
D. Who are our U. S. Senators?
R. Boise Penrose and P. C. Knox.
D. By whom are they elected?
R. By the people.
D. For how long?
R. Six years.
D. How many representatives are there?
R. 435. According to the population one to every 211,000, (the ratio fixed by Congress after each decennial census.)
D. For how long are they elected?
R. Two years.
D. Who is our Congressman?
R. Nathan L. Strong.
D. How many electoral votes has the state of Pennsylvania?
R. Thirty-eight.
D. Who is the chief executive of the state of Pennsylvania?
R. The Governor.
D. For how long is he elected?
R. 4 years.
D. Who is the Governor?
R. W. C. Sproull.
D. Do you believe in organized government?
R. Yes.
D. Are you opposed to organized government?
R. No.
D. Do you belong to any secret society who teaches to disbelieve in organized government?
R. No.
D. What is a bigamist or polygamist?
R. One who believes in having more than one wife.
D. Are you an anarchist?
R. No.
D. What is an anarchist?
R. A person who does not believe in organized government.
D. Are you a bigamist or poligamist?
R. No.
D. Have you ever violated any laws of the United States?
R. No.

Per evitare ritardi nell'invio del giornale gli Abbonati che cambiano indirizzo, sono pregati, oltre al nuovo di inviarci il vecchio indirizzo per facilitare il detto cambio al piú presto possibile.

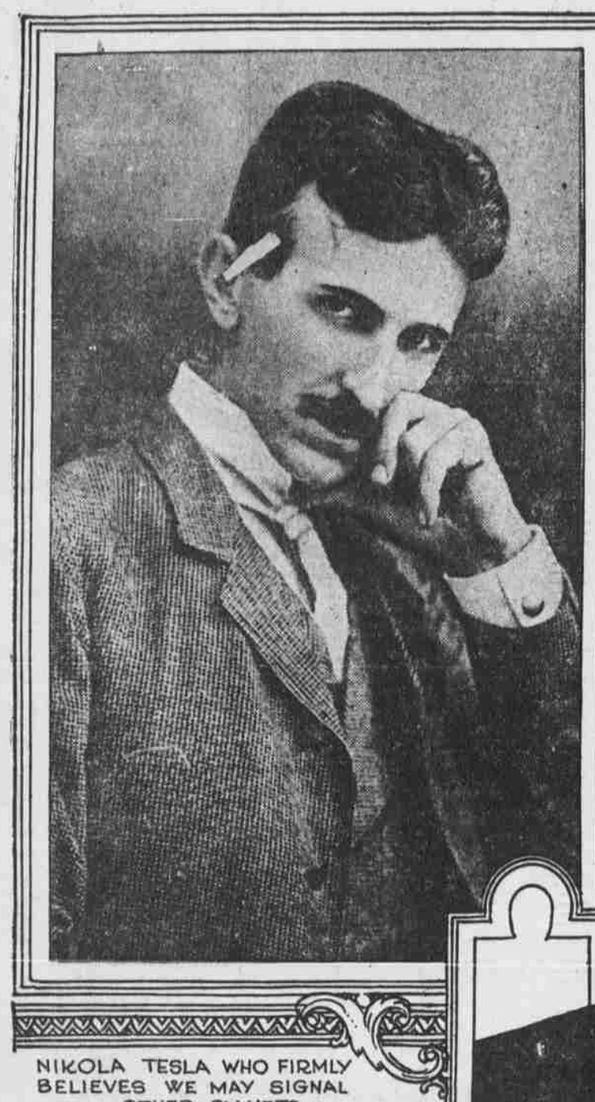
MAGAZINE SECTION

The Sun

SECTION SEVEN NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JANUARY 25, 1920.— Copyright, 1920, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association. Entered as second class matter, Post Office, New York, N. Y. TWELVE PAGES.

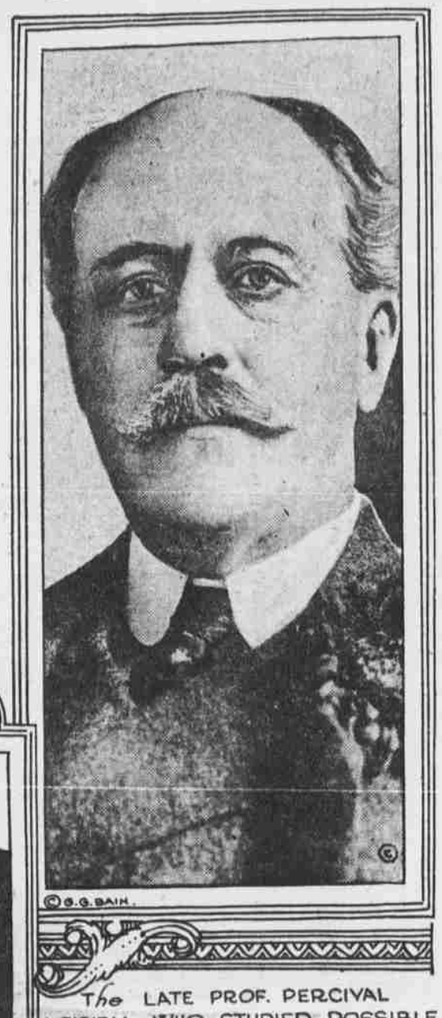
Marconi Credits Mystery Flash to Far Planet

Strange Wireless Signals Stimulate Inventor's Belief We Soon May Communicate With Mars or Other Celestial Bodies—Edison and Tesla Regard Success Possible



NIKOLA TESLA WHO FIRMLY BELIEVES WE MAY SIGNAL OTHER PLANETS.

GUGLIELMO MARCONI WIRELESS AUTHORITY WHO HAS RECEIVED MYSTERIOUS MESSAGES



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The LATE PROF. PERCIVAL LOWELL WHO STUDIED POSSIBLE PLANETARY MESSAGES

RECENT PORTRAIT of THOMAS A EDISON WHO SAYS PLANET COMMUNICATION IS NOT IMPOSSIBLE.

TYPICAL MARCONI WIRELESS STATION Where UNEXPLAINED MESSAGES HAVE BEEN RECEIVED.

By EDWARD MARSHALL.

HERE is one of the most amazing newspaper articles which was ever published. In it Marconi declares belief that he has been receiving signals from the stars. In it Edison says that this is not at all impossible and that the wizard of wireless is quite right. In it Tesla announces his belief in the startling possibility which the Marconi statement suggests, and goes further, directing attention to his own experiments and statements made some years ago, indicating the inevitability of such signalling.

The discovery, if discovery it proves to be (and the testimony of these three great men, most able of the world's investigators makes it reasonable to call it that, makes it unreasonable indeed to call it anything less definite), opens fields so wide that they well may appeal to the human mind which speculatively begins their exploration.

They well may hold vast secrets whose revelation will revolutionize the thought of all humanity, they may clarify and simplify religious theories, putting behind faith proof undeniable, and taking from the back of superstition the last prop which holds it up to fool mankind.

May Reveal Great Secrets

They may reveal material secrets of an epoch-making magnitude, metamorphosing theories which have been accepted as fundamental fact, adding new principles which will give us basis for tremendous progress.

The statement by the famous Italian engineer, who is known throughout the world as the discoverer, or at least the first perfector, of wireless telegraphy, was made in London to a member of my staff there, Mr. H. M. Forbes, a well known and entirely reliable journalist. What he wrote upon the subject afterward was submitted to the great Italian for revision, and therefore, as I shall quote it, actually represents the views of Signor Marconi.

The Edison and Tesla statements were made to me, Mr. Edison's at his laboratory in Orange, N. J., and Mr. Tesla's at his hotel in New York, after they had read Marconi's statement.

"During my experiments," Marconi said, "I have received signals which conceivably might have been sent from or have arisen in interplanetary space."

"You mean they may have been sent by beings upon other planets to the inhabitants of this one?"

"Yes." The word was positively spoken.

But let me quote his statement consecutively and in full. It is purposely made non-scientific, so that the untrained mind may grasp the great inventor's meaning.

Mr. Forbes called on Marconi during one of the latter's frequent visits to London, where he spends much of his time.

"Then you regard interplanetary communication as a possibility?" asked Mr. Forbes.

"Yes; the idea of interplanetary communication appears to me to be by no means outside the range of possibility.

"I shall be in no way surprised if, in case there be existent upon Mars beings of an intelligence analagous to that of human beings, they find a means of getting into communication with us on this planet.

"Immense things remain to be learned. We have only nibbled at the edge of the vast feast of knowledge which awaits us in the science of astronomy. It will link up with the science of electricity. Indeed it already has done so. Thus linked almost anything may be expected of the two.

"Coupled with wireless, especially, the science of astronomy presents a study of superlatively engrossing interest. The fact that scientific understanding upon this planet, upon the little earth, may be far less advanced than that on other planets in no wise detracts from this interest.

May Have Tried to Signal Us.

"For all we know for years past, possibly for centuries uncounted, many of the 'stars' that we see in the firmament may have been in communication one with the other. Thinking it, we inevitably must be stimulated to great effort toward realization for ourselves of such possibilities if they exist.

"What reflection at first could be more staggering to the human imagination and then a greater urge toward renewed and ceaseless study than the thought that, through the ages, messages flashed from one celestial sphere to another may have helped to develop whatever conscious life exists upon the communication spheres, to urge along on them through the exchange of thought whatever there exists of the nature of that which we call 'civilization.'

"We upon the earth have worked alone and stumblingly. If those dwelling in other worlds have had the help of other beings, so that each finds itself in possession of a progression representative of the sum of the wisdom existing among all the communicating spheres, they may have far surpassed us."

"What first suggested to you this idea?" Mr. Forbes inquired.

And here comes the most amazing thing Marconi said, one of the most amazing things that any man ever has said.

"During my experiments with wireless," said the great inventor, "I have encountered many striking phenomena.

"I have received signals which quite conceivably might have arisen somewhere in interplanetary space!

"The marvels of the cosmos are unlimited. It is idle to suppose that our comparatively insignificant planet sets the fashion, leads the van, represents a development higher than or even as high as that which exists on other spheres.

"And our own planet is a storehouse of wonders. That being so, we may rest assured that the same is true of the vast hosts of stars at which we gaze with eyes which see no details, but yet must widen in wonder.

"It would be foolish to suppose, for instance, that life cannot exist under conditions other than terrestrial, that is, under conditions different from these existing on this planet."

I assumed that he referred to these facts already fully established through astronomy as to the wide difference existing among the stellar throng with regard to volume, mass, density, atmosphere, &c.

"We cannot say," said Mr. Marconi, "that such diversity must be accepted as an insuperable obstacle to the manifestation of conscious and effective life."

"Do you contend, then, that there may be upon other planets intelligent life concerning which we are quite ignorant?"

"It is certainly within the bounds of possibility."

"And do you consider it possible that life as on those other planets existing may have qualities not only different but superior to the qualities of this earth's human beings? Some have argued that whereas terrestrial man is endowed with five senses beings possessed of many more may exist on other planets. Do you think this is an entirely unreasonable assumption?"

"I do not regard it as at all unreasonable."

"May there be in existence elsewhere in the realms of space beings with a magnetic sense, a sense of orientation, or, perhaps, an electric sense?"

"Discoveries to that effect would cause me no surprise."

"If beings existed possessed of an electric sense highly developed might this render them capable of the reception of wireless messages?"

"Who can say? It seems not beyond the range of possibility."

What Mr. Edison Thinks.

Mr. Marconi went no further in his speculations with regard to these extraordinary and till now scientifically untouched puzzles. He left the subject wrapped in profound mystery, but he had suggested startling possibilities and declared that he was working at the task of trying to penetrate it. Mr. Forbes's record of the startling interview was sent to me at once.

I took the article, as I received it from my London office, to Mr. Edison at his Orange laboratory. He did not fail to take the matter very seriously, although he instantly explained that he lays no claim to being expert in the science of the wireless.

"The thought," said Mr. Edison, "of course is not a new one. Humanity, almost as far back as our records go and very likely far beyond, has been trying to communicate with these heavenly bodies which we call the stars.

"We all have wondered if, some day, signals between the earth and other planets would not be a possibility. Most of us who have studied any of these problems have wondered if efforts to signal us have not been made already by inhabitants of other planets.

"I have thought about the matter and have seen some signs of which I must be careful not to exaggerate the importance or significance. I remember that one day while seated under a tree at the apex of a large mass of iron ore, I was eating my lunch near my reduction plant, when I noted that the magnetic needle of my compass jumped about astonishingly. It was very strange.

Marconi's Suggestion Reasonable.

"At once the thought came to my mind that signals sent through interstellar space might be responsible for the disturbance. Not long afterward I made the definite suggestion that a scientifically kept watch for interstellar signalling should be established in Michigan, where enormous masses of ore might be expected particularly to attract magnetic signals from space if any should be sent.

"Marconi's suggestion is more reasonable, for it would be easier to send static signals through space than it would be to send them through the atmosphere. Resistance would be less. He is quite right when he maintains that the development of wireless is only in its infancy.

"Of course I do not know that any of the planets are inhabited, or, if any planet is, what the nature of its inhabitants may be. If such inhabitants exist they surely are suited to whatever their environment may be, and that may mean that they are very different from us.

Disease Vapor in Space.

"We have no reason positively to declare that definite influences even other than electrical have not reached us out of space. There was the Spanish influenza, so called, for example. We are not sure that it originated on this planet. It spread everywhere irrespective of the lines of human travel. It has been established, for example, that it appeared upon Pacific Ocean islands which had had no communication with any infected portion of the world; or, indeed, any portion of the world whatever. Ships reaching utterly isolated islands found half of their inhabitants ill or dead of the disease.

"Some scientific man has said that we were passing through a cloud of benzol vapor floating in space. Benzol is poisonous. It might affect all humanity physically; it might affect all human thought, distorting it, for it is known to have an influence on the brain.

"It is not unreasonable to suppose that more than once we have passed through realms of space permeated with vapors of one kind or another. If this occurs it is not unreasonable to expect them to affect humanity.

"If any development of signalling occurs it will be accomplished by some pure scientist with the unstinted aid of commercial men of imagination and not afraid to spend of effort and of money. The astronomer is a pure scientist, who can have no hope of large material reward, or any, indeed, beyond his own satisfaction of achievement and the commendation of his fellow men.

"Wireless would seem to be the medium of which we most reasonably may expect something in the way of signals from the other planets if we ever are to receive such signals. It operates in that unknown and wonderful substance or mechanism which we call the ether and which fills all space. Atmosphere is local to us.

"It has been suggested, and I neither indorse nor reject the idea, that the activity of our wireless effort during the war may have attracted the attention of experimenters upon other planets. I doubt that, but I do not deny it. It is my thought that when we begin to signal we shall have discovered new means, more powerful and effective than any we at present know. Of course, we may expect the future to produce exactly that.

Signals From Intelligent Beings.

"If the theory suggested by Marconi is accurate and signals are being sent out by some one or more of the other planets they must be the work of beings of intelligence—these planets must have inhabitants, in other words. As a matter of fact it is an inexcusable and stupid bit of egotism for us to assume that only this small earth has produced life and intelligence.

"The intellectual individuals, if there be any, upon the other worlds may be very different from those upon this earth. They may be different in form and different in many ways, utterly unlike mankind. But to assume that they do not

Continued on Eighth Page.

South Sea Islanders' Feats Amaze Explorer

Natives Perform Astonishing Stunts in Canoeing and Trapping Monsters of the Deep—Their Boat Building a Marveleous Example of What Men Can Do With Crude Material and Tools—Intrepid Sailors on Record as Making Two-thousand Mile Cruises in Frail Craft

THE little known facts given herewith relating to the many different islands of the South Pacific, have been told to the writer by Frank Burnett who, for twenty-five years roamed the South Seas and came to know intimately many of the people on various islands thousands of miles apart.

The inhabitants of all the islands are exceptionally good boat builders and intrepid sailors. There are on record authentic accounts of Polynesians sailing from Samoa and Hawaii over two thousand miles in their frail craft. Undoubtedly it was some voyagers from these islands that peopled New Zealand with the tribes known as Maoris. There are several types of canoes used in the islands, some made of hollowed logs with outriggers, and others pieced together with driftwood, for on some islands no boat building timber grew.

The natives of the Gilbert, Marshall and Ellice groups of islands were entirely dependent on driftwood, for the screw pine, or pandamus, and cocoanut growing there were useless for boat material. Worse still, there were no stones upon the islands out of which to make tools. Still they managed to construct most serviceable craft. The marvellous thing about these peoples' canoes is that the wood which composes them is chiefly Douglas fir, obtained from logs which have been carried by kindly ocean currents nearly six thousand miles from the coast of North America and dumped where they were most badly needed. Before the people had intercourse with the white men they obtained their tools from the shell of the giant clam (tridacna gigas), which sometimes reaches a weight of a ton. The drift logs were cut into strips and fitted to form the canoe body, and sewn together with string, called coir, made from cocoanut husks. Pieces of pandamus are used to caulk the seams. Not a single piece of metal is used, and the completed canoe is a marvellous example of what men can do with crude material and tools.

War vessels are equipped with high sides to prevent boarding by the enemy, and have a raised platform upon which the warriors stand when in action. The trading craft belong to a tribe which specializes in making pottery. A number of families from this tribe make yearly voyages along the coast, trading with those tribes not skilled in pottery making, exchanging pottery for various kinds of food, the other tribes specialize in getting. These craft are very wide of beam and are made of a number of logs lashed together with a platform of bamboo on top. Several families live on these sometimes for six months when the voyages last so long.

From Tongareva come double canoes. The islanders are noted for the elaborate manner in which they decorate their boats. One was presented by a high chief to King George of England when he visited the island as the Prince of Wales a number of years ago.

The Solomon islanders make their craft out of enormous hollow logs, which are strengthened with ribs at the upper ends, onto which stout planks are also sewn. These they use exclusively for head hunting raids. When first launched human sacrifices are made to propitiate the spirit of the water. The head of the canoe is always decorated with a carved representation of the deity of the sea.

The South Sea islanders are as adept at fishing as they are at canoeing. They go out in frail canoes outside the reefs where sharks usually lie, and catch these ugly monsters from three to fifteen feet long. Balancing with a marvellous ability no white man could ever hope to emulate, the natives will play huge captives on these crude hooks and eventually draw them alongside and kill them. Sometimes the boats are capsized. As the shark charges the man in the water, the man dives under it and rips open its stomach. Unfortunately for the islander, the sharks are very cunning, and generally a dozen of them attack a man at once, when of course he has not a chance for his life, and is quickly torn to pieces. The shark teeth are used by the natives to put a cutting edge on their spears.

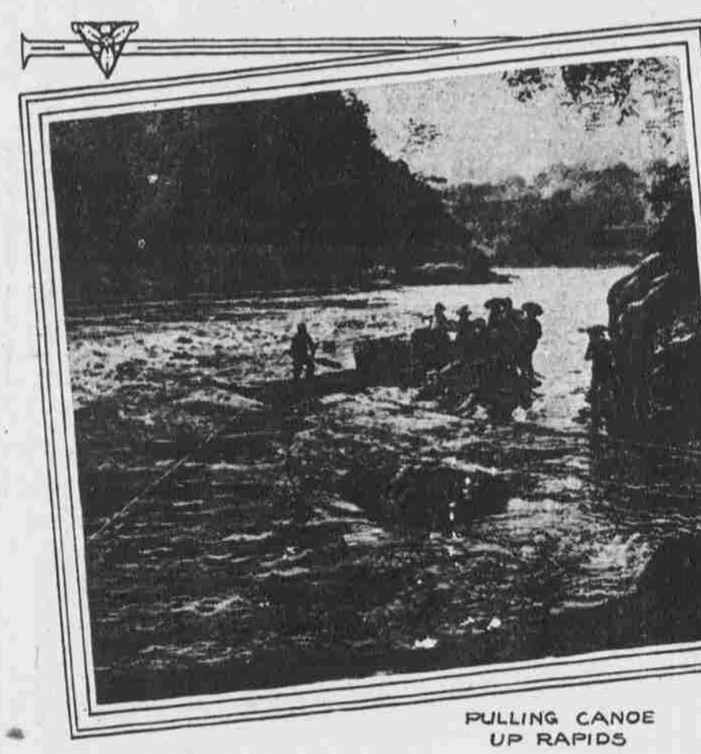
The islanders troll with pearl shell hooks to lure the albicore, bonito, sea pike and coryphœna. The last named is the most remarkable of fish, changing all colors of the rainbow when dying. It has long been misnamed by sailors the dolphin.

Many of the instruments used in making nets are almost identical with those used by the crofters in the North of Scotland. Thus we find that people separated by the width of the world, of different race, color and intelligence, make articles almost the same.

Many and ingenious are the fish traps used in the South Seas. Square traps are used by the natives of Washington Island and the Gilberts. They are made from bamboo held together by coir string. Some are used to catch the castor oil fish, one very difficult to take, as its habitat is a hundred fathoms down. The traps are similar in design. The circular entrance runs about three quarters of the length of the trap and narrows gradually. Beyond its end bait is placed. The fish swims in, and passes out of the circular tube into the larger confines of the trap.

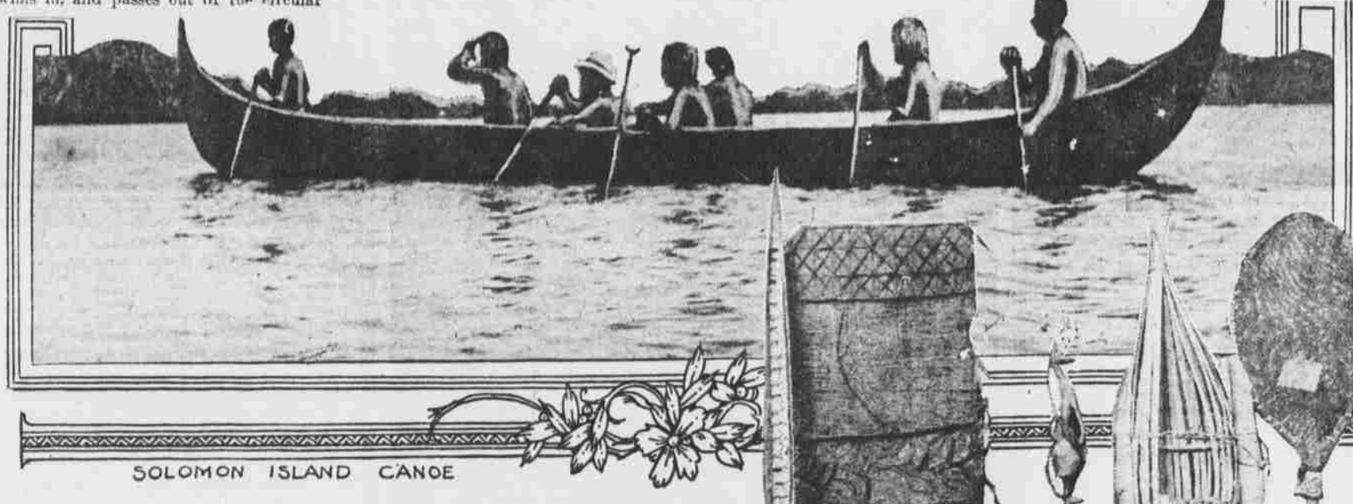
Traps are used by the Solomon Islanders for taking small fish. The crab trap consists of a small net inside which is placed a medium sized clam shell, rather a small one—for in this part of the world clams attain to the weight of a ton. The shell inside the net is lowered to the bottom of the lagoon, opening automatically as it strikes the bottom. When a crab enters the net, the mouth of which is kept open by the extended shell, the watching fisherman pulls on the string, thereby closing the shell with the crab inside it. Fish are also speared by many of the islanders.

Floats are also used by the Solomon Islanders. Attached to the bottom of these floats are baited hooks. A fisherman puts a lot of these out at once. He knows a fish is taken when the float becomes violently agitated. It is made large and buoyant enough to hold a fairly large fish. Thus by spear, net, trap and float do the South Sea Islanders get one of their chief sources of food from waters abundantly stocked with a great variety of edible fish.

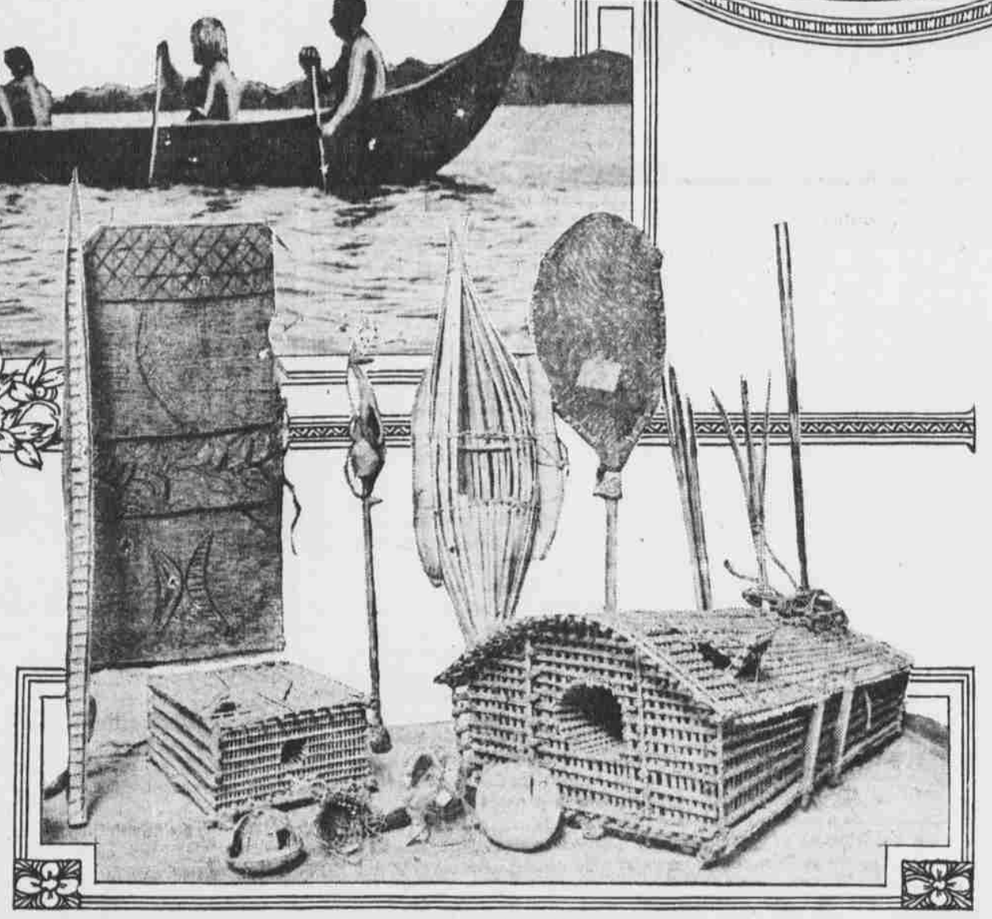


PULLING CANOE UP RAPIDS

NEW GUINEA CANOE



SOLOMON ISLAND CANOE



TYPES of FISH TRAPS

How a Constituency Fought for Its Right

THE right of a constituency to be represented in a legislative body by the man it has selected for that purpose was pretty definitely decided more than a hundred years ago in England in the case of John Wilkes. The Wilkes case for its time caused as much or more commotion in England as the Berger case, or the cases of the five Socialists barred from the New York Legislature have caused in this country. For twelve years Wilkes battled for his seat in the House of Commons with the freeholders of Middlesex standing behind him, and an administration and a hostile majority in Parliament denying his right to sit.

The Wilkes case caused riot and bloodshed and death. He was in exile a part of the time and part of the time in prison. Wilkes's trouble arose over the treaty between Great Britain and Spain in 1762. An influential member of Parliament and the owner and editor of the newspaper *The North Britain*, he opposed the treaty which led to a series of attacks upon the Earl of Bute, the Premier under George III.

So bitter did these attacks become that the Administration decided to silence Wilkes and stop his publication. The House of Commons in great solemnity voted that *The North Britain* was "A false, vicious and malicious libel." Individually members said much more, and after excoriating the editor his paper was ordered "Burned by the Hangman" and Wilkes himself was expelled.

Feared He Would Swing.

For almost a year he had been pounding the Administration in his newspaper, and when it was destroyed he sued and obtained a judgment for £1,000 for the illegal seizure of his property. The threat was made that Wilkes, and not his paper, would be the next subject for the hangman, and Wilkes, believing this, whether it was true or not, decided that he who fights and runs away may live to fight another day, so fled to France.

Though he was in exile and an outlaw, he kept up his fight and his constituency was loyal to him. Fighting in the courts, he had his outlawry reversed upon "some point of form" and in 1768 he was back and standing for election in Middlesex. The King, the Premier and Administration were against him, but the voters sent him to Parliament. He was then arrested for the libel which he had republished.

It was while he was being taken to jail that the worst of the riots occurred and persons were killed. Wilkes had been reelected but was not yet in Parliament. From his jail he issued an inflammatory letter reiterating the things he had said and written before. Parliament, looking for the chance, expelled him again for this alleged libel.

The Society of the Bill of Rights took up the case of Wilkes. His constitutency reelected him and again, to use the language of the horse show, Wilkes was given the gate. The city of London rallied to his aid and an address was prepared and presented to the King protesting against this invasion of the rights of the people. Wherever Englishmen met the Wilkes case was discussed. Thousands who did not indorse all he had said about the unpopular Bute saw in his expulsion a blow at the liberties of the people. This was the view of the members of the Society of the Bill of Rights.

Still Full of Fight.

Wilkes was overwhelmingly in debt, ruined and in jail, but as full of fight as the day he was first thrown out of the House of Commons. Three times Middlesex had sent him back to be expelled when London, decided even though he could not sit in Parliament he could be a member of its Board of Aldermen. His debts were paid and he was elected an Alderman.

London, to show its opinion of Parliament, elected him Sheriff, with the Society of the Bill of Rights standing behind him. Middlesex, true to him, when a new Parliament was elected in 1784, returned him as its member. This was the fourth Parliament to which he had been sent after his first expulsion and the burning of his paper by the hangman. He was allowed to take his seat.

Then London, as to clinch everything, elected him Lord Mayor after the Parliament of 1784 had seated him. The year of his election he carried to the King an address from London praying for the removal of the Ministry. Wilkes had become a power not only in Middlesex but in the city of London.

The man who had been expelled four times had still an opposition in the body and it was not until seven years later that he triumphed over the men who had expelled him and gained sufficient power to have expunged from the journal of Parliament the resolutions denouncing him that filled its pages. Wilkes continued on as a member of Parliament until 1790, when he voluntarily retired.

Englishmen point to the portrait of Wilkes and say:

"That's Fighting John Wilkes. The King and his Ministers had him thrown out of Parliament four times, but he went back and made them take him in, and they had to, and they don't throw men out of Parliament now when their borough sends them back."

Wilkes was something of a radical of his time and was without fear. His newspaper, *The North Britain*, he used to denounce men and measures that met with his disapproval and there was no pussyfooting about his disapproval. There was no chance to mistake his attitude when he was against anything.

As to his character, there are two reports—one from his enemies and one from his friends. Believe what was said of him by his opponents and it is hard to understand how his constituency stuck to him for twelve years. The espousal of his cause by the Society of the Bill of Rights, however, was purely due to the great principle of self-government involved, as is the support of the five Socialist members by the Bar Association, City Club and other organizations who hold no brief for the doctrines of Socialism.

Marconi Credits Mystery Flash to Far Planet

Continued from Preceding Page.

like our earth, we can guess little, for the reason that its surface is hidden from our most powerful lenses by a dense atmosphere which at present we have no means of penetrating with sight.

"Mars, on the other hand, is open to the gaze of such men as Pickering and the late Prof. Lowell. Their observations lead us to believe that it is peopled by a race far superior to our own in intelligence.

"If this be really the fact, then the accomplishment of some means of communication becomes the most important task which the human mind is capable of conceiving, for communication would put us in possession of the many secrets which these beings must have discovered in their battle against merciless elements.

"That in the face of the fact of the good reasons for belief that Mars may have its beings, far more intelligent than we, no great concerted human effort has been made to reach them with such signals as conceivably might be sent in their direction through the intervening space is a monstrous evidence of human inefficiency and indifference.

"In the year 1899 I erected a plant on a high plateau in Colorado and in a few months was able to produce electrical actions comparable to and in a certain extent surpassing lightning. Without difficulty I obtained activities of 18,000,000 horsepower.

"It soon became plain to me that a powerful oscillator was within the range of possibility which would exert a noticeable influence upon a delicate receiver, which I was at the moment perfecting, at a distance of 50,000,000 miles.

"My announcements were received with incredulity because my plans were not fully comprehended, but the following year I designed a machine to have a maximum activity of one billion horsepower. This was partly constructed on Long Island and would have been put in operation had it not been for handicaps of a trivial nature having no connection with the electrical and mechanical problems involved. The plain fact is—my project was too far in advance of the time.

"In the course of my electrical experiments in Colorado I employed a receiver the sensitiveness of which is virtually unlimited. The conditions under which I operated were very favorable, for no other wireless plant of considerable power existed then.

"Inevitably the effects which I observed must have been due to natural causes, terrestrial or cosmic. On one occasion, after I had become expert in the use of my receiver, my ear barely caught what seemed to be signals coming in regular succession.

"I knew that they could not have been produced upon the earth and I was sure that they could not have been caused by any solar or lunar activitly or by the influence of Venus.

"The possibility that they came from Mars occurred to me, but the pressure of other affairs (and now I deeply regret this) prevented me from continuing my experiments.

"This problem is the greatest, the most fascinating, to-day confronting human imagination. Either by public or private means capital in such amounts as might be required, regardless of anything but ultimate success, should be provided and a body of competent experts organized for the examination of all plans and the execution of the best.

"The success of such experiments might mean untold and untellable blessings for the human race. Once let communication be established and ideas can be transmitted. I already have devised a plan akin to picture transmission by means of which we could convey to the inhabitants of Mars knowledge of form and readily establish understanding with them not only regarding primitive ideas but the most involved conceptions."

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Economy Town Joys

BECAUSE College Mound, Mo., is the one town where the high cost of living has cast no shadow over the hearth seven newlyweds whose marriages were solemnized the first week in the month located here. In College Mound you can get the best of country butter for 35 cents a pound, milk at 10 cents a quart, coal at $3.50 a ton and rent a very nice cottage at from $2 to $6 a month. All vegetables are sold at prewar prices and the poorest of families enjoy pork and fried chicken every day because they raise their hogs and chickens in their back yards. Board and lodging is from $3 to $5 a week, and the meals served are thoroughly satisfactory to working people.

The town is twelve miles from the railroad and is headquarters for the Holiness people of the West. There is a big Holiness college here, a big printing office where the Holiness paper and books are printed, and for an inland village it is pretty lively. Once a year a big camp meeting is held at College Mound. On the ground is a big dining tent, and here meals were served all through the war period at from 10 to 25 cents per. And they were good meals, too.

The explanation is College Mound and vicinity raise all the necessary food supplies and it is against the creed of the Holiness Church to profiteer. The producers declare they are not losing any money and they decline to accept any more than a fair price for what they raise.

The matter of clothing does not bother much, because the people wear only the plainest garments and do not discard them when the styles change. There are no jewelry or millinery stores in town.

A. Dana Castle, one of the well known citizens of the old college town, was here the other day telling how cheap a man could live in his bailiwick.

"Gee! A fellow could save a pot of money down there," said the young mechanic enviously. "What wages can a man make?"

"About five plunks each week," replied Mr. Castle. "If exceptionally good and willing to work twelve hours a day he might make $10 a week. Now, if you're looking for a job——"

But the young mechanic said he guessed he'd hold out where he was a little longer.

Bohemian Easter Riding

IN various parts of Bohemia, now the principal State of the new Czecho-Slovak Republic, a curious old custom prevails, that of "Easter riding."

On each Easter day, at 4 o'clock in the morning the riders assemble, dressed in black and carrying crosses, flags and other emblems. From Schonwald they proceed on a three hours ride to Kulm, where they attend service. The priest, after a sermon wherein he refers to the horse as a symbol of power, bestows his benediction on the animals and their riders. This done, the riders visit the neighboring castles, where they receive hospitality, subsequently making their way homeward, escorted by a band and a large crowd. The origin of this curious custom is lost in the mists of antiquity.

MOONSHINERS DEFY DRY LAW

Amazing Growth of Illicit Stills Chief Trouble of Revenue Officials.

The moonshiner looms as the chief trouble maker for Government prohibition enforcement officers. Reports began to come into the Internal Revenue Bureau today, telling of amazing growth in the traffic in "mountain dew" output in all parts of the United States.

Most notable among the alleged offenders in this traffic are dwellers in the rural or mountainous districts of the Southern and Western States.

Must Check Practice.

Commissioner Roper, Prohibition Enforcement Commissioner Kramer and their assistants set about carefully to map out a plan that will be designed to check moonshining practices, and some plan doubtless will be evolved to throw out a larger corps of prohibition inspectors to scour the districts wherein illicit distilling is now being carried on in wholesale fashion

"A force as large as the United States army would be required to run down all of the reports of illicit distilling and other violations of prohibition laws that are coming in," said an official active in administering the new law.

This official suggested that to cope with what seems no wto appear as a new angle on the enforcement problem, Congress may be appealed to for still larger forces for field work.

Force Is Incomplete.

A surprising small part of the $2,000,000 fund appropriated by Congress to make the new "dry" law effective, is now being used in employment of field inspectors. The list of State prohibition directors is far from complete, and in those States wherein directors have been named considerable delay has been encountered in completing office organization. In only comparatively a few of the revenue districts, can the enforcement machinery be said to be operating as a smooth, effective unit.

Commissioner Roper today explained that these delays in whipping the organization into shape were to be expected, inasmuch as much time has been required to pick the right men for the right jobs. He is sangine that although the enforcement machinery may prove in itself somewhat inadequate the co-operation promised by church and other organizations, eventually will bring about a general observance of the law.

Show Little Activity.

Aside from a few spectacular raids and seizures, notably in the East and middle West, the returns from the various districts, made by supervising prohibition inspectors, show but little activity. This was explained at Commissioner Kramer's office by the statement that such inspection work is being done quietly that will lead to a general clean-up later on.

Frankly enforcement officers charged with the duty of keeping the "dry" lid on tight, are astounded at the reports of alleged violations that are swamping them. Many, and perhaps the majority of these reports contain but vague clues, requiring a large force for vigorous research in the localities affected.

So in the face of these, and with a proportionately small inspection force in the individual districts over the country, Commissioner Kramer says he is doing the best he can, with the tools at his command.

Recently reports have begun to flood headquarters showing rapid increase in illicit distilling in city districts. These practices are carried on in such manner as almost to defy detection.

Many appeals have been made to Commissioner Roper for an extension of the time for registration of intoxicants, but it was stated at his office today that no action had been taken, except that in some districts where bank forms had not been furnished an extension was granted.

UNCLE SAM FILLS HIS CELLAR TODAY

Uncle Sam came into technical possession of large quantities of intoxicating beverages today. All unregistered intoxicants were today liable to seizure by the Internal Revenue Commissioners.

Under rulings issued by Commissioner Roper all liquors stored in warehouses or other storage places, not registered with the Bureau of Internal Revenue, were to be seized. Liquors stored in private homes for home consumption were exempted from the order.

Until today it has been permissible to sell and move liquors from warehouses for non-beverage purposes.

In a few districts the forms for registering liquor in storage have not been available and prohibition officers in those districts have been given instructions to extend the time for registration.

Commissioner Roper today was considering means of checking profiteering in liquors. Reports reaching the Bureau of Internal Revenue indicated that druggists are charging enormous prices for liquors for medicinal purposes, and are reaping huge profits. In some instances, it was reported, whiskey purchased for $4 a gallon is being sold for medicinal purposes for $6 a pint.

Commissioner Roper today sent telegrams to all prohibition officers instructing them to accept affidavits of persons who claimed they were unable to secure forms for the registration of liquor held in storage.

Where the affidavits are sufficiently supported, instructions were given not to report violations until after a reasonable time had been given for filing the reports.

FLETCHER QUITS AS ENVOY TO MEXICO

Assigns Resigning to Fact That Further Work on His Part Is Futile.

HENRY P. FLETCHER.

Henry P. Fletcher, United States ambassador to Mexico, has resigned his post. He has asked that his resignation take effect in the next few weeks.

Friends of Mr. Fletcher assign his reason for resigning to the fact that he is convinced that a continuation of the efforts he has made during the four years in which he has held this important post to bring the Carranza government into accord with the United States Government on the many irritating issues which have arisen, involving the protection of American lives and property rights, would be futile.

Mr. Fletcher terminates eighteen years of service in the diplomatic branch of the Government with great regret, and without any particular plans for his own future.

Mr. Fletcher's resignation was not hastily determined upon, and in fact last summer he sought to terminate his relautions with the State Department.

State Department officials last night did not offer any confirmation of the reported resignation, and Mr. Fletcher, himself, is absent from Washington.

Mr. Fletcher was appointed ambassador to Mexico in February, 1916, but did not go to Mexico City until the February of the following year, having come to the United States from Chile, where he was the American ambassador, for a long series of conferences.

The relations between the United States and Mexico were quite critical at the time Mr. Fletcher reached Mexico City, owing to the border raids and to German intrigue in the southern republic. As a result, the ambassador was from the first confronted by a number of serious problems. Little more than two months after his arrival he was hissed in the Mexican Chamber of Deputies when he attended the opening session.

Since Fletcher's return from Mexico City, the American embassy there has been conducted by George T. Summerlin, charge d'affaires.

It was not believed at the State Department that another ambassador to Mexico would be appointed by President Wilson. It was pointed out that Fletcher has not been in Mexico City for about a year.

Yznacio Bonillas, the Mexican ambassador to the United States, is expected to leave Washington for Mexico soon to open a campaign as candidate for the Mexican Presidency, elections for which are to be held next June. Bonillas' post here is not expected to be filled by an ambassador.

ICEBOUND LAKE SHIP SENDS S O S CALLS

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—The lake steamer Sidney O. Neff, with fifteen men on board, which lay helplessly frozen in the ice off Chicago for a week and was then driven out lakeward by high winds and huge masses of drifting ice, is flying distress signals ten miles off Grosse Point.

The steel steamer Alabama, one of the largest vessels in the lake service, has gone to the Neff's assistance and will attempt to tow the disabled ship into a Wisconsin port, probably Racine. The Alabama wirelessed early today that the ice floes about the Neff were four feet thick.

SUNDAY SCHOOL DECREASE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—The Federal Council of Churches in Christ in America announced it made an error in its statement announcing a decrease of 3,500,000 in Sunday school membership since the last church census in 1916. Revised figures show that the loss was approximately 500,000 scholars.

Mars May Be Signaling Us On Our Radios, Scientists Here Agree With Marconi

Two Washington scientists in interviews today agreed with Marconi, the Italian who perfected wireless communication, that if Mars is inhabited there is a possibility of Martians attempting to get into communication with the earth.

May Get Our Messages.

With the scientific world today engaged in discussion of Marconi's suggestions of signals from Mars, causing "interruptions" to our earthly radios, Dr. James Harris Rogers, invenor of the underseas and underground wireless, whose plaboratory is at Hyattsville, Md., and Admiral W. H. G. Bullard, in charge of the Naval Communication Service at Potomac Park, declared it their opinion that if Mrs is inhabited it is possible that the Martians are getting our messages and may be trying to signal us.

"If Mars is really inhabited," said Dr. Rogers, "it being so much older than the earth, there is reason to suppose the Martians are far more advanced than the inhabitants of the earth.

Waves Obey Laws of Light.

"I believe in the theory of the propagation of electro-magnetic waves, and that these waves obey all the laws of light, and that this energy thrown off from an aerial passes through the upper layers of atmosphere and is propagated in straight lines toward the other planets. So, if Mars is inhabited and the Martians have highly developed wireless receivers, it is within range of the possibility they are receiving signals or messages from the earth.

"Many scientists believe in what is known as the Heaviside theory; that is, that the upper regions of the atmosphere is so thoroughly ironized by the violate rays of the sun that it acts like a vast concave mirror, and that electro-magnetic waves sent from aerials do not pass through, or penetrate through, this layer, but are reflected back to the earth. This theory would preclude the possibilities of us talking or receiving messages from Mars.

"I do not believe in this theory.

No Satisfactory Explanation.

"Marconi has stated he has observed 'strays' at regular intervals—certain signals which possibly emanated from Mars. In my experience, in 'listening in' for many years, and studying all kinds of disturbances, I never have observed any regularity or anything to indicate that these signals were sent by intelligence.

"Scientists, however, have not found a satisfactory explanation for these 'strays.' Of course some of them are attributable to atmospheric electrical conditions—such as from lightning, clouds charged with electricity. But the scientific world cannot today explain these 'strays' to satisfaction.

"I do not attempt to state that these 'signals' or 'strays' noted by Marconi are not emenating from other planets. Great study and records should be kept of these 'signals,' as it were, to cause reasonable assuredness that they come from another planet.

"The 'strays' have not been of a single character. But, this could be explained that possibly senders from Mars, or some other planet, are using all sorts of characters in attempts to communicate with the Earth.

"But, if there are powerful transmitting instruments in Mars, going on the theory that the planet is inhabited, there is no reason why we cannot 'receive' their message here. Light received on this planet is nothing more than electro-magnetic waves, and the same applies to the transmission of wireless messages.

Earth's Surface A Conducter.

"Due to the fact that the surface of the earth is a conductor, atmospheric conditions and disturbances such as lightning, or 'strays' which are caused at times by reaction between different layers of rarified air at extreme atttituds, do not penetrate through the earth's surface to any extent and thus, by the use of underground wires, radio signals are received to the exclusion of a great amount of these disturbances.

"It may be further explained that the surface of the earth has a shielding effect on the underground wires and thereby prevents to a great extent the action of atmospheric disturbances on the system. Under no conditions when using underground system has a receiving operator been compelled to discontinue receiving because of nearby electrical storms, as aerial operators have been."

Lets Visitor Hear "Strays."

Dr. Rogers demonstrated the 'signals' and 'strays' that are received through his wireless apparatus. The visitor was permitted to "listen in" to a message being sent from the Navy to Lyons, France. The "strays" or what Marconi calls "signals from another planet," were distinctly heard at frequent intervals.

"I have no doubt, if Mars is inhabited, that with the use of powerful receiving instruments it will not be long before we will be in communication with the planet. It may not be in my time, but it will come. But, I am not prepared to say that these 'strays' are signals from another planet. They will have to be further investigated. And, I will not say they are not signals from Mars. That's just the situation. Time will tell, but it is not a thing of the impossible that if Mars or other planets are inhabited the earth will be in wireless communication with them some day."

Investigating Phenomena.

The wireless phenomena, to which Marconi called public attention, are being investigated by Admiral Bullard and his associates. He is not ready to make positive statement of belief that Mars is trying to get in touch with this planet, but he sees no reason why this should not be a possibility.

"I will not say that Mars is trying to communicate by wireless with us," said Admiral Bullard, "and I cannot say that the Martians are not. For years scientists have been studying these phenomena, and I do not give up hope that they will be made plain. We have no reliable data today how far the earth's ether is disturbed when you set up one of the atmospheric oscillations by means of which we now communicate throughout the world-wide field. The whole business of radio communication has advanced at an astounding rate of speed.

Experts Not Surprised.

"This generation may get into touch with the other worlds. Realizing that with the recent discovery that communication can be made by radio through a water surface—that our seaplanes can talk as freely with our submarines as you can talk with the suburbs—what are the possibilities of the radio communication?

"Many persons may laugh at the idea, but those in close contact every day with the world wonders of radio transmission are not greatly surprised at what may happen. I may not be able to call or talk to the Martians, but the man who takes my place may see this possible wonder of radio transmittion.

A Ridiculed Washingtonian.

"I see no limit to radio inventions. I do not fear ridicule, but I will not set a limit to the possibilities of man's many inventions. A Washington dentist, long before Marconi was born, perfected a good system of air transmission. I understand he was laughed out of Congress when he asked for an appropriation of $50,000 to help him perfect the invention.

"As a matter of fact, however, we do not really know whether Mars is inhabited. If it is, all depends upon the intervening spaces, about which we now know nothing. The essence and composition of these air spaces, or whatever they may be called, may absolutely negative the idea of word or sound transmission. However, these air spaces may be of a favorable nature and make it possible for interplanetary intercourse."

Sees No Code Difficulty.

Admiral Bullard said if Mars be inhabited and wireless or radio communication with the Martians be possible, he did not believe there would be any great difficulty over arranging a code. "Anything can be deciphered today," he said.

"The final destination of the world's shock oscillations is known to no one," he said," particularly the sound waves sent out from the earth today. I am not prepared to say what would happen if they should reach Mars. But, who can tell? We did not know only a few years ago how far radio messages could be carried, nor foresee its marvelous development up to the present time. No, I will not say it is not possible that the world communicate with Mars by radio."

PRES. WILSON NOW FOR CONCILIATION

Turns to Underwood Plan to Obtain Ratification of Peace Treaty.

(Continued from First Page.)

conference will be resumed. In the meanwhile Senators desiring ratification will quietly seek a way to bring enough Democratic Senators around to acceptance of the Lodge reservations to article 10 and the Monroe doctrine to insure an agreement on all fourteen of them.

From flat rejection of the reservations the Democrats following Hitchcock's leadership have swung around to where they apparently do not regard the reservations as so bad after all. They have slowly yielded inch after inch of ground until now Hitchcock himself is authority for the declaration that they are willing to approach acceptance of the reservations with open minds.

Senator Hitchcock said today his next move must await the result of Thursday's session of the bi-partisan conference.

In addition to their original differences over Article X, the two party groups are now disputing the question whether they had virtually agreed on a compromise on Article X last week or not. Hitchcock says they had. The four Republican conferees say nobody had agreed to the reservation proposed, not even Hitchcock.

The Republican conferees said that on Senator Lenroot's suggestion they retired from the conference when the proposal on Article X now in question was submitted last week. Analyzing it, they found, the Republicans said, that while it did provide that the United States shall not assume any obligation to use arme dforce or economic boycott under Article X, it did not disavow financial obligation.

SOCIALISTS DENY BELIEF IN SOVIETS

Counsel for Assemblymen Object to Evidence Showing Friendship for Reds.

WILLIAM G. SHEPHERD.
I. N. S. Staff Correspondent.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 28.—The defense of the five Socialist assemblymen, who are now fighting their unseating by the New York State assembly on the ground that they favor revolution in America is being vigorously prepared and will be presented as soon as the evidence for the State has been laid in full before the judiciary committee of the assembly.

This defense will be made up entirely of an effort to show that socialism of the brand which the five assemblymen indorse and communism which is being attacked by the prosecution are two different doctrines.

Explain Differences.

The attorneys for the State, however, foreseeing this defense, are reading into the records and the evidence all literature of either socialism or communism which is published by the Socialist party or by socialist publishing houses.

The Socialist assemblymen this morning started a fight against the effort of the asembly's lawyers to prove that they were members of the left wing of the socialist movement.

Seymour Stedman, attorney for the Socialists, revealed a fight between Socialists in the Eighth assembly district in New York from which Waldman, a Socialist assemblyman, on trial, was held. Stedman demanded that a letter of greeting written to Martens, Soviet ambassador to America, fromEighth assembly district socialists, be withdrawn as evidence.

He said that the socialists who wrote to Martens had been kicked out of the Socialist party in Waldman's district long before the letter was written. There was deadly enmity between them and Waldman, and Stedman objected to the letter being used as evidence of Waldman's sympathy with Russian Soviets.

Object to Letter.

Waldman also insisted that a speech delivered by one Trachtenberg at a meeting in New York city, where Assemblyman Claessons also spoke, should be withdrawn from the evidence.

Mr. Stanchfield replied to Stedman, saying that all statements of the Socialist party must be taken as representing the views of the party and its members.

"In what theory does Waldman become responsible for that Martens' letter?" demanded Stedman. "He had nothing to do with the letter.

BLIZZARD BLOWS SHIP 1,500 MILES OFF COURSE

Coastwise Steamer Limps Back to Port Minus One of Crew and All Fittings.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—After being driven 1,500 miles off her course by a blizzard on a trip from here to St. John's, N. F., the Norwegian steamer Runa arrived here yesterday on her return trip. She was minus one member of her crew, who was washed overboard. She also lacked lifeboats, doors and fittings, which were either torn away by the storm of burned for fuel.

The small craft left here December 6, and was caught in the center of the storm. She was blown into the mid-Atlantic and forced to head for the Azores because of the lack of fuel. The coal became exhausted before land was reached and all available woodwork about the craft was burned to keep a fire for the boilers.

The high winds washed the seas across the boat's decks and poured water into the crew's quarters. Most of their food was also destroyed.

It was impossible to cook for four days, the crew subsisting on bread and water. Waves that swept the decks washed overboard Ludwig Larsen, a coal trimmer. The battered craft finally made the Island of Fayal in the Azores and there obtained enough coal to carry her back to Newfoundland.

POILU IS NOT A FIT WORD, SAYS PARIS ACADEMICIAN

Leader of French Catholic Party Feels Soldier Deservs Better Soubriquet Than "Hairy."

PARIS, Jan. 28.—Members of the French Academy are spending their sessions arguing on Eugene Brieux's suggestion that war-words, including "boche" and "poilu," be included in the official academical dictionary.

"In the next edition of the academy dictionary the compilers will be forced to include the word 'boche.'," said Eugene Brieux, "and poilu' will be forever an honored term in the French language."

Denys Cochin, the venerable leader of the French Catholic party and one of the oldest members of the Academy, does not want the word "poilu" inserted in the dictionary, on the ground that it means "hairy."

"French soldiers deserve a cognomen more distinguished in view of their sacrifices for humanity," he said.

Maurice Donnay, another prominent Academician, is in favor of all warwords being adopted as part of the language, even to "trench argot."

Be on Guard Against Mysterious Woman Who Comes to Make Trouble

LONDON, Jan. 28.—Keep your fingers crossed in 1975. As far as that goes, most any other year, or any month of the present year, is likely to keep you "knocking wood" and praying to your gods for luck.

David Christine, a signal man, of Glasgow, has discovered a new method of communicating with the next world. By this channel he was forewarned of the great war, the Russian revolution, and many other things.

Taken at random here are some of his future predictions:

February, 1920—German plot in Ceylon.

June, 1920—Great industrial unrest. Military called out.

December, 1920—Appearance of mysterious woman who will sow the seeds of discontent among the people.

1921—Threat of another great war, but England will not be directly involved.

1930—Wonderful revelations from the Supreme Power.

1950—Another revelation from the Supreme Power and a warning of great import to humanity.

1975—The earth, Mars, and two other planets threatened with destruction.

2 MILLION LIRE TAKEN BY POET

Steamer Taranto, En Route to Albania With Supplies, Captured.

ROME, Jan. 28.—Forces of Gabriel d'Annunzio have seized the steamer Taranto, enroute to Albania with supplies and 2,000,000 lire in money, and are unloading her at Fiume, the Trieste correspondent today telegraphed.

The Taranto was met by ships in d'Annunzio's command and forced to change her course, heading for Fiume harbor. The poet explained, according to the dispatch, that he needed the 2,000,000 lire to pay his troops.

NAMES CORESPONDENT.

Alleging misconduct and naming a corespondent, Frederick A. Ray yesterday filed suit in the District Supreme Court against Daisy Bond Ray for absolute divorce and the custody of the fourteen-year-old daughter of his wife by a former marriage. The husband, represented by Attorneys Darr, Whiteford & Darr, alleges that his stepdaughter has been in his custody ever since she was an infant; that he has a comfortable home and is able to take care of the child. The couple were married January 1, 1909, at Manassas, Va.

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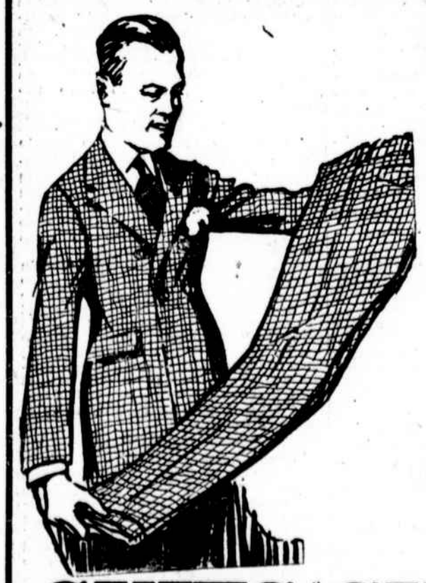
Mothers

Who are contemplating putting their sons into long trousers have a chance of a lifetime to buy the boy a handsome all-wool suit at less than wholesale cost during this great sale of closing out all our Ready-to-Wear Suits.
A Good Assortment of Sizes In Strictly YoungMen's Suits 33 to 37
SUITS SOLD UP TO $30— $17.85 Worth $10 More Wholesale
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Men's $2.50 Neckwear.....$1.85
Men's $3.00 Neckwear.....$2.35
Men's $4.00 Neckwear.....$3.15
Soft or Stiff Cuff Shirts; were $1.50 and $2.00; not all sizes..$1.15
Russian Cord Shirts; were $4.00 (3 for $10).....$3.35
Madras Plaited-bosom Shirts; were $5 and $6.....$3.65
Discontinued numbers of Full Dress and Tuxedo Shirts; some slightly soiled; not all sizes...$1.35
Men's $10.00 Silk Shirts; Fancy or White $7.75
"Irish Linen Weave" Handkerchiefs; were 25c (per half dozen $1.10) per dozen.....$2.15
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